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KIMBALL'S

BUSINESS SPELLER

DESIGNED FOR USE IN COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES, NORMAL SCHOOLS, HIGH SCHOOLS & THE HIGHER GRADES OF THE COMMON SCHOOLS

By

GUSTAVUS S. KIMBALL

ALBION COLLEGE, ALBION, MICH.

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PREFACE

The embarrassment which results from a lack of knowledge of correct spelling is surely the most annoying. Constant use and practice and a never-failing watchfulness and correction make good spellers. No one ever became such by applying the few rules which we have given, but there must be a careful training of the ear as well as the eye to the right formation of the word. Orthography is learned almost altogether by the eye, therefore the teacher's drills in orthography must be of a nature to require the pupil to constantly observe the word forms and print them retentively upon the memory. Correct pronunciation is also an absolute aid to correct orthography, therefore in this work we have given the correct pronunciation and syllabication of each word.

We have endeavored to acquaint the learner with the words which are most essential to a practical education. It embraces about 5,000 words. Special attention is directed to the lessons on business and law, and synonyms and antonyms. There are also lessons devoted to the different occupations, professions, etc., which will be of special interest to all. We believe the book to contain a more exhaustive and a better classified list on these subjects than any other book published, and it cannot fail to be of special help to any student. The definitions are necessarily brief, and even meager in some instances, yet they meet the ordinary requirements.

It is hoped, therefore, that this book, embodying as it does the results of careful study and selection of words and containing all that experience has shown to be necessary, will receive the favor of teachers and students everywhere. We dedicate it to them, believing that it offers a list of studies which is far superior to any of its predecessors.

G. S. K.

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INTRODUCTION

The following suggestions are offered with the hope that they may lead to a more intelligent and careful study of the lessons.

Webster's International Dictionary has been the standard for pronunciation, syllabication and orthography of this work, although the Century, Standard and other dictionaries have been consulted. Capitals have been used where required, words divided into syllables, and correct pronunciation and accent marked. Compound words are separated by a hyphen. When a word has more than one spelling, the preferable form is given.

The Key to Pronunciation, if carefully studied, will aid the pupil in giving the proper sound and accent to words which are so essential in learning to spell. In fact, correct pronunciation is essential to correct spelling.

The Lessons are arranged as Miscellaneous, Classified, Synonyms and Antonyms, Dictation and Reviews, with several lessons on American and foreign cities. The Classified lessons are distributed throughout the work to relieve the sameness, while the order is all that can be desired. Every fifteenth lesson is a review, but we would suggest that reviews be more frequent at the discretion of the teacher.

The Methods of teaching spelling are many. Some teachers pursue the plan of pronouncing a lesson at random and then require the pupils to study the misspelled words for the next lesson. The author has found the following a good plan: Assign twenty-five words for the succeeding day's work which the pupil is expected to prepare together with the definitions. A careful study of the definitions will help the students to an intelligent comprehension of the words and an enrichment of their vocabulary, as well as giving them a better command of language. After the teacher pronounces the words to be spelled and defined, the pupils are allowed to exchange books and correct each other's work, checking all misspelled words as indicated in the diagram below while the teacher is pronouncing, spelling and defining the words correctly. There are other ways for checking the work, but we believe this is the least burdensome to the teacher. It is sometimes advisable to allow the pupils to take turns in pronouncing, spelling and defining the lessons in making corrections, as this stimulates their interest in the work. Mistakes of every kind should be carefully noted. The lesson fails of its complete purpose unless some method is employed to fix upon the mind of the pupil the correct spelling of the misspelled words. All such should

be carefully reviewed at the succeeding lesson. A careful record of each pupil's standing should be kept in a book for this purpose, so that it may be examined when desired.

Spelling Blanks or books prepared for the purpose should be used for all the lessons. The reasons are obvious. Below is given a specimen page of a convenient form, showing a written lesson, corrected.

LESSON ——. SEPTEMBER ——, 19——

belle,		an attractive young lady.		
buxom,		stout and rosy.		
comical,		ludicrous; funny.		
disobey,		not to obey; to violate commands.		
dominoes,		a game.		
enamel,		an external polish for ornamentation.		
enigma,		a riddle; an obscure saying.		
equivocal,		uncertain; of doubtful meaning.		
genealogy,		a pedigree; lineage.		
gesticulate,		to make gestures.		
inebriate,		a drunkard; to intoxicate.		
inferior,			✓	
inveterate,		habitual.		
lasso,		a rope with a running noose.		
marriage,		the act of marrying; wedlock.		
monarch,		a sovereign.		
nitrogen,		an odorless gas.		
obelisk,		an upright four-sided pillar.		
peddle,	✓	a treadle.		
pedal,	✓	to sell from place to place.		
perusal,		reading with attention.		
reduplicate,		to repeat again and again.		
replenish,		to stock anew.		
resalute,	✓	firm; determined.		
tolerate,		to endure; to suffer.		

pedal,
peddle,
resolute,

Some teachers prefer to assign two lessons, pronouncing only twenty-five of the most difficult words. This method may be advisable for advanced classes.

Those who do not care to have pupils learn definitions may use the extra column for the writing of another lesson.

RULES FOR SPELLING

Nearly all rules for spelling have exceptions to them, but the few given here, and in lessons 5 and 29, may be helpful if carefully applied.

1. Monosyllables, and polysyllables accented on the last syllable, ending in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, double the final consonant on taking another syllable beginning with a vowel; as, *bag, baggage; man, manned; fat, fatter; refer, referred, referring; begin, beginning.*

2. Words ending in final silent *e*, except *ce* or *ge*, drop the final *e* when suffixes are added beginning with a vowel; as, *hope, hoping; debate, debating; write, writing.*

3. Final *e* is sometimes retained to preserve the identity of a word in pronunciation; as, *arrange, arrangement; singe, singeing.* Before a suffix beginning with a consonant, final *e* is also retained; as, *spite, spiteful; move, movement.*

4. Words ending in *y* preceded by a consonant, change *y* into *i* on taking another syllable beginning with any other letter than *i;* as, *fancy, fanciful; easy, easily; speedy, speedily; deny, denying; busy, busying; signify, signifying.*

5. In words like *siege, deceive,* etc., if the sound is *ee,* use *e* after *c,* and *i* after other letters; as, *receive, believe.* Exceptions: *neither, sheik, weird, weirs.*

6. The plural of nouns ending in *o,* if the final *o* is preceded by a vowel, adds *s;* as, *folio, folios.* If it is preceded by a consonant, add *es;* as, *hero, heroes; cargo, cargoes.* Exceptions: *juntos, solos, cantos, duodecimos, octavos, quartos.*

7. Nouns ending in *y,* preceded by a vowel, form their plurals by adding *s;* as, *money, moneys;* but if *y* is preceded by a consonant, it is changed to *ies* in the plural; as, *bounty, bounties.*

8. Words of one syllable ending in a consonant, with a single vowel before it, double that consonant in derivatives; as, *slip, slipping,* etc. But if ending in a consonant, with a double vowel before it, they do not double the consonant in derivatives: as, *troop, troopers,* etc.

9. Words ending in *l,* double that letter in the termination *ly;* as, *beautiful, beautifully,* etc.

CAPITAL LETTERS

The following rules for the use of capital letters will prove helpful to every writer:

1. Every sentence, or every expression which stands for a sentence, should begin with a capital.

2. Names of persons, including the surname or family name, as well as the baptismal or Christian name, should begin with a capital.

3. Names of places should begin with a capital. If the name consists of more than one word, each word should begin with a capital.

4. Names of nations should begin with a capital. Also words derived from the names of nations; as, *Americanize, Roman,* etc.

5. Names of rivers, mountains, oceans, etc., should begin with a capital.

6. Names of sects or denominations should begin with a capital. The word "Church," when part of the name, should begin with a capital. When it does not refer to a particular denomination, or when it means a house of worship, it should begin with a small letter.

7. Names of political parties should begin with a capital.

8. Names of associations, fraternities, societies, etc., should begin with a capital. Each word in these titles, as in proper names, comes under the same rule.

9. Names of months, days and festal times should begin with a capital. The names of the seasons, as *spring, summer,* etc., should not begin with capitals, except where they begin sentences or are personified.

10. Titles of respect or honor, as *Mr., Miss, Mrs., Master, Prof., Rev., Dr., Esq.,* etc., should begin with a capital. When these words are not used as titles or as abbreviations of titles, they should commence with small letters.

11. Titles of books, and all the important words in such titles, should begin with a capital. Titles of essays, or newspaper articles, come under the same rule.

12. Titles of endearment or relationship, when used before the names to which they refer should begin with capitals. When used as introductory in letters, they should begin with capitals.

13. All names of the Deity should begin with capitals. The pronouns which refer to Deity should begin with a capital if there is any possible danger of a misunderstanding of their reference, but not otherwise.

14. All personified words should begin with capitals.

15. The pronoun *I* and the interjection *O* should always be capitals, and *Oh* should always begin with one.

16. All abbreviations, used in place of words which require capitals, should also begin with capitals.

17. In all resolutions the word *That*, following the word *Resolved*, should begin with a capital.

18. Every broken line, as in the address and signature of letters, should begin with capitals, as should the chief words of such lines.

19. Every direct quotation should begin with a capital.

20. Every line of poetry should begin with a capital.

SOME MODERN SPELLINGS

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Educational Association, held in Washington, D. C., July 7, 1898, the following list of words with simplified spelling was approved, and their use ordered for all the publications of that association. These spellings are in accordance with the rules adopted by the American Philological Association in 1883.

program	for	programme	thruout	for	throughout
thoro	"	thorough	catalog	"	catalogue
altho	"	although	prolog	"	prologue
tho	"	though	decalog	"	decalogue
thorofare	"	thoroughfare	demagog	"	demagogue
thru	"	through	pedagog	"	pedagogue

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION

VOWELS

ā, long, as in.....āpe, hāte
ă, short, as in.....băt, căt
â, as in.....shâre, beâr
ä, Italian, as in.....härm, pälm
å, as in.....gråss, brånch
ą, broad, as in.....drąw, hąll
ą, like short ŏ, as in.....whąt, wąs

ē, long, as in.....mēte, sēat
ĕ, short, as in.....mĕt, ĕgg
ê, like â, as in.....hêir, thêre
ę, like long ā, as in.....obey, grey
ē, as in.....fērn, hēr
ēe, as in ....ēel

ī, long, as in.....mīne, mīre
ĭ, short, as in.....ĭt, pĭty
ī, like long ē, as in..ravīne, maçhīne
ī, like ē, as in.....fīr, bīrd

ō, long, as in.....ōver, ōde
ŏ, short, as in.....pŏt, ŏdd
ō, as in.....wōrk, wōrm
ȯ, like short ŭ, as in.....ȯther, sȯme
ǫ, like long o͝o, as in....prǫve, tǫmb
ǫ, like short o͝o, as in....wǫlf, bǫsom
ȯ, like broad ą, as in.....ȯrb, hȯrse
o͝o, as in.....bo͝oty, no͝on
o͝o, as in.....bro͝ok, go͝od

ū, long, as in.....tūbe, pūre
ŭ, short, as in.....ŭp, bŭt, rŭb
ụ, preceded by r, as in..rụmor, erụde
ụ, like short o͝o, as in.....pụll, fụlly
û, as in.....tûrn, ûrn

ȳ, long, as in.....skȳ, trȳ
ў, short, as in.....içў, pitў
ȳ, as in.....mȳrrh, mȳrtle

REGULAR DIPHTHONGAL SOUNDS

oi, oy, as in.....toil, boy | ou, ow, as in.....our, how

CONSONANTS

ç, soft, like s sharp, as in.....çell
c, hard, like k, as in.....cart
ch, soft, like sh, as in.....chagrin
ch, hard, like k, as in.....chasm
ğ, hard, as in.....ğate, ğo
ġ, soft, like j, as in.....ġerm
s, sharp, as in.....this, test
s, like z, as in.....wisdom, eggs

th, sharp, as in.....tooth, thin
th, flat or vocal, as in.....loathe
ng, as in.....mingle
n, as in.....miṇk, liṇger
x, like gz, as in.....exalt, exact
ph, like f, as in.....phrase, photo
qu, like kw, as in.....queen, quill
wh, like hw, as in.....wheat, whip

Kimball's Business Speller

"There is no credit in being a good speller,
but very much discredit in being a poor one."

LESSON 1

MISCELLANEOUS

a bĭl′ i ty, talent; power to perform.
ăc quĭ ĕsçe′ (-wĭ ĕss′), to comply; to accept tacitly.
a nălʹ o gy, resemblance.
ăr′ chĭ tĕct, one whose occupation is to form plans and designs of buildings.
ĕăr′ol, a song of joy; to sing.
ĕŏm′ mĭs sā ry, an officer who provides food for troops.
ĕŏn fĕs′ sion, act of confessing; avowal.
dȳ′nȧ mīte, a highly explosive compound.
frŏl′ ic, a prank; a merrymaking.
hŏn′ or (ŏn′-ēr), veneration; a nice sense of right; mark of respect.
in dĭf′ fēr ent, having no interest.
in hĕr′ it, to receive as an heir.
in tĕr′ ro gāte, to put questions to.
lī′ brā ry, a collection of, or a place for, books.
pălʹ ȧ tȧ ble, agreeable to the taste.
pŏl′ i tĭes, science of government; party intrigues.
pōr′ ti co, a colonnade at the entrance of a building.
pū sĭl lăn′ i mous, cowardly; mean; timid.
răb′ bet, groove in edge of a board.
rĕs′ ēr voir (-vwor), a receptacle for liquid or gas.
sȳl′ văn, forest-like.
tăç′ it, implied; inferred.
thȯr′ ōugh (thur′ o), searching; perfect.
tre mĕn′ doŭs, dreadful; awe-inspiring.
wom′ an (wo͝om′an), an adult female person (*pl.* women).

LESSON 2

MISCELLANEOUS

ā' ere, 160 square rods of land.
ăg' ri cŭl ture, the art of cultivating the ground; farming.
ăr' à ble, fit for plowing or tillage.
băr' răcks, a set of buildings for lodging soldiers.
bŏr' ōugh (bŭr'o), an incorporated village or town.
căv' i ty, a hollow place.
dĭs cŏûr' te ous (-kûr-), impolite; rude.
dis crĕ' tion, prudence; liberty to act.
dĭs sĕn' sion, angry disagreement.
ex çĕp' tion, an objection; the act of excluding.
ex cūs' à ble, pardonable.
făm' ĭne, general dearth.
fęign (fāne), to pretend.
fe lĭç' i tў, bliss; well-founded happiness.
hўmn, a song of praise.
ĭd' i ŏt, a fool; a term of reproach.
in çĭ dĕn' tal ly, casually.
in tĕl lĕe' tu al, mental; characterized by intelligence.
lī' ing, reclining; telling a falsehood.
māize, Indian corn.
re çīte', to tell over; narrate.
sew (so), to stitch.
ve răn' dà, an open portico adjoining outer door.
vĕs' ti būle, an antechamber next the entrance of a building.
wĭg' wąm, an Indian hut or cabin.

LESSON 3

ACCOUNTS AND AUDITORS

Remember that everywhere the business man is *seeking* for efficient and reliable workmen, and they are the ones who are quickly advanced in place and salary.

ăc count' ant, one who is skilled in, keeps or adjusts, accounts.
ăp prāig' er, one who fixes the value of goods or estates.
ăs' sets, entire property belonging or due to a person, corporation, or estate.
au' dĭt, to examine and adjust accounts; as, to *audit* the accounts of a treasurer.
căp' i tal, money or property employed in trade, manufactures, etc.
çĕr tĭf' i cate, a written voucher attesting to some fact.
count' ing-house, office of a merchant, or business house, where accounts are kept.
crĕd' it ŏr, one to whom a debt is due.
dĕb' it, to charge with debt; an entry on the debtor side of an account.

dĕbt'or, one who owes a debt.
dĕf' i çĭt, a falling short; a lack.
in' ven tō ry, an itemized list of goods or valuables.
in' voice, a written list of goods shipped or received.
joûr' nal, an account book containing a condensation of daily entries, etc.
lĕdġ' er, the final book of entry in business transactions.
lī à bĭl' i ties, debts; the sum of one's pecuniary obligations.
mŏn' eyş, the lawful currency of a nation.
re çēipt' (-sēet'), acknowledgment of money paid.
re sōurce', funds; available means of any kind.
rĕv' e nūe, return from an investment; income.
sĕt' tle ment, adjusting of accounts.
sŏl' ven çy, ability to pay all debts.
sŭm' ma ry, an abridged account; brief.
sûr' plus, excess; more than enough.
vouch' er, a document which vouches to the truth of an account, etc.; one who vouches.

LESSON 4

MISCELLANEOUS

"The forming of the dictionary habit in a student is one of the most valuable things that a school can do for him."

ăr' chīves, a depository for public records, documents, etc.
ăt' ti tūde, posture; position.
blŭdġ' eon, a short, thick club.
cà thē' dral, the head church in a diocese.
col lĭ' sion, coming together violently.
de lĭr' ĭ um, a wandering of the mind.
dĭph' thong, a union of two vowels in one syllable.
făl' low, uncultivated; plowed but not sown.
fŏr beâr' ançe, patient toleration of offences.
fôr' ti fy, to strengthen; to confirm.
fŭnc' tion, specific power; the performing of any duty, office or calling.
il lŭs' trāte, to make clear by means of figures, examples, etc.
măl' içe, ill-will; active malevolence.
nĭche (nĭch), a shell-like recess in a wall for a statue, bust, etc.
pär quet' (-kay'), the main floor of a theater.
pho nŏg' rà phy, shorthand writing.
pro trăct', to lengthen; to prolong.
rŭs' ti cāte, to live or dwell in the country.
sŭb mĕrġe', to flood; to put under water.

sŭb' stĭ tūte, to put in the place of another.
sym' bol, a type; emblem.
trĭv' ĭ al, of little importance.
ŭn dāunt' ed, fearless.
vē' hē mĕnçe, force; impetuosity.
vi çĭn' ĭ ty, nearness; adjacent territory.

LESSON 5

DICTATION EXERCISE

The teacher may illustrate the further use of these rules by giving the pupils additional words.

Drop final *e* before appending *ing, er, est,* but retain it before *able, ous,* and suffixes beginning with a consonant; as, *care, caring; eye, eying; tithe, tithing; clothe, clothing; peace, peaceable; courage, courageous; agree, agreeable; free, freer, freest, freeing; mile, mileage; acre, acreage; move, movement.*

Exception 1.—Hoe, toe, shoe; dye, singe, springe, swinge and tinge retain *e* before *ing.*

Exception 2.—Before adding a suffix, drop *e* from *due, awe, true, whole, nurse, accrue, wise, abridge, argue, acknowledge, judge, lodge,* and from *able, cable, noble,* and other words ending in *le.*

Put *ie* for *y before s, d, r* or *st,* and *i* for *y* before *al;* as, *cry, cried, crier, criest; fly, flier, fliest; try, tried, trier, triest, trial.*

Illustrate the use of the following words in sentences:

eying	route	peaceable	except
sylvan	root	freer	effected
abridge	springe	accept	affected

LESSON 6

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

"What stubbing, plowing, digging and harrowing are to land—thinking, reflecting and examining are to the mind."

chĭlled (chĭld), hardened, said of cast-iron; as, *chilled* plows.
cōl' ter, a knife or cutter, attached to the beam of a plow.
cŭl' tĭ vā tŏr, an implement to loosen the ground and kill the weeds.
drĭll, an implement for making holes in the ground and sowing grain.
fēr' tĭ lī zer, an implement for sowing fertilizing preparations.
hăr' row, an implement for breaking or smoothing land.
hăr' vĕst er, a machine for cutting and gathering grain.
hĕlve, an ax handle.
hōe, a tool for digging, weeding, etc.

ĭm′ ple ment, an instrument; tool or utensil.
lōad′ er, an implement for loading hay, etc.
mow′ er (mō-), a machine for cutting grass, etc.
phŏs′ phate, a salt of phosphoric acid used for fertilizing.
plow, an implement for turning or breaking up the soil.
rēap′ er, a machine for cutting grain.
sc̨ȳthe, an instrument for mowing grass, etc., by hand.
sēed′ er, an implement which sows or plants seeds.
sĭckle, a reaping instrument for hand-use.
snăth, the handle of a scythe.
sŭlk′ y-rāke, a rake drawn by horses, having a seat for a driver.
swa̧th (swŏth), the whole sweep cut by a scythe or mowing machine.
tĕd′ der, an implement that spreads and turns newly-mown hay.
thrăsh′ ing-ma chīne′, a machine for separating grain from straw.
wēed′ er, a tool for freeing the soil from weeds.
whēel′ bär row, a one-wheeled hand-carriage.

LESSON 7

MISCELLANEOUS

ăg′ i tāte, to rouse; to stir up.
ăn nĭ vēr′ sa rў, a day annually celebrated.
ăp prŏx′ i mate, to bring or come near to.
boy′ cŏtt, to withhold trade.
bu̧l′ wark (-wŭrk), a defensive wall.
cămp pāign′, (-pāne′), the time an army keeps the field; any organized political, social or commercial contest.
c̨ĭt′ i zen, a townsman.
con′ sŭm māte (or cŏn sŭm′-), to bring to completion.
cō te rĭe′ (-rē′), a clique; a social or literary circle.
crē′ māte, to burn.
cū′ po la, a roof having a rounded form.
dĭs bē lĭef′, the act of disbelieving.
ē quā′ tŏr, an imaginary great circle around the earth.
ĕx′ ca vāte, to hollow out.
fĭl′ ial (-yal), befitting a child.
fŏs′ sil, antiquated; petrified vegetable or animal matter.
gĕn tĭl′ i ty, good breeding; refinement of manners.
gu̇īd′ anc̨e, direction; a leading.
ha̧ugh′ ty, proud and disdainful; arrogant.
hôr′ tĭ cŭl ture, cultivation of a garden or orchard.
hū māne′, merciful; kind.

ĭr′ ri gāte, to water, as land.
kĭng′ fōlk, relatives; kindred.

rīnd, bark; peel; skin; outer coat.
wĭt′ ti çĭsm, a witty saying.

Words having "ei."

ceiling	deceit	leisure	conceive
neither	conceit	receipt	seine
perceive	seize	either	weird

LESSON 8

SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

The second word in each pair is opposite in meaning to that of the first.

ăb′ stĭ nĕnçe, abstaining; self-denial.
in dŭl′ gĕnçe, gratification.

ăd mō nĭ′ tion, reproof; warning.
ăp prov′ al, commendation; sanction.

à vĭd′ i ty, eagerness; eager relish.
ăp′ à thy, indifference; unconcern.

brĕv′ i ty, conciseness; shortness.
ex tĕn′ sion, protraction; elongation.

eo′ pĭ ous, plentiful; abundant.
de fĭ′ cient, lacking; imperfect.

ĕom mō′ di ous, large; spacious.
ĭn eŏn vē′ nient, unfit; ill-contrived.

făb′ ū loŭs, not real; incredible.
ġu thĕn′ tic, genuine; true; credible.

fĭ′ nal, last; decisive.
in çĭp′ i ent, initial; commencing.

flĕx′ i ble, easily bent; pliable.
toŭgh, firm; inelastic; hard.

jū dĭ′ çious, wise; prudent.
im prų′ dent, indiscreet; impolitic.

out rā′ ġeous (-jŭs), atrocious.
jŭs′ ti fī à ble, excusable; defensible.

stĕr′ ile, barren; unproductive.
fĕr′ tile, fruitful; rich.

LESSON 9

ARCHITECTURE AND ENGINEERING

ăq′ ue dŭct, an artificial channel for conveying water.

ärch, a curved or vaulted structure to support weight above an opening.

ġwn′ ing, a roof-like cover, usually of canvas.

băl′ eo ny, a projecting gallery from the wall of a building.

băl′ us trāde, a row of balusters, topped by a rail.

băp′ tĭs trў, part of a church containing a font for baptismal services.

băt′ tle ment, a notched parapet or wall; a breastwork.

bĕl′ frў, a bell tower.

brăck′ et, a decorative projection, or support attached to a wall or pier.

bŭt′ tress, a projecting support to the outside of a wall or arch.

çĭnque′ foil (sĭnk′-), a five-leaved rosette used in windows, panels, etc.

clēar-stō′ ry, upper story of the nave of a church.

clēat, a strip of wood or iron.

eŏl on nāde′, a series of columns at certain distances from each other.

eŏl′ umn, a kind of pillar.

eŏm pŏs′ ĭte, a style of architecture composed of Ionic and Corinthian.

Co rĭn′ thi an, a style of architecture invented by the Greeks.

eŏr′ ri dor, a gallery or passageway in a building.

Dŏr′ ie, the oldest and simplest style of Grecian architecture.

dôr′ mer, an upright window in the roof of a house.

draughts′ man, (drȧfts′-) one who draws or makes plans.

es eŭtch′ eon, (-ŭn) a shield around a keyhole.

fȧ çāde′, the front of a building.

Gŏth′ ic, a style of architecture, with pointed arches, steep roofs, etc.

I ŏn′ ic, a style of architecture which has a capital with a spiral scroll.

LESSON 10

ARCHITECTURE AND ENGINEERING

jămb, side piece of a fire-place, door, or window.

kēy′ stone, the middle stone of an arch.

lăt′ tĭçe, a kind of network of cross-bars.

lĭn′ tĕl, upper horizontal part of a door-frame, etc.

măn′ tel, finish round a fireplace; a shelf above a fireplace.

Mō rĕsque′ (-rĕsk′), a style of architecture or decoration; Moorish.

môr′ tĭse, an opening or cut to receive a tenon.

nāve, body of a church; hub.

new′ el, an upright post at the bottom of a staircase.

pȧ gō′ dȧ, an oriental idol, temple, or coin.

pȧ vĭl′ ion, a covering; a canopy.

pĕd′ es tal, the base or foot of a column, statue, vase, etc.

pĕnd′ ant, a hanging ornament on roof, ceiling, etc.

pĭ ăz′ zȧ, an arcaded and roofed gallery; a veranda.

piēr, a projecting wharf; a support.

pĭl′ lar, a column; a pier.

pōrte eo çhêre′ (pōrt kō shâr′), a covered carriage entrance attached to a house.

stâirs, a series of steps.

trā′ çer ў, ornamental work in architecture.

trĕl' lis, a structure of light crossbars.
trĕs' tle, framework for a bridge, etc.
Tŭs' căn, a style of architecture.
vąult' ed, an arched roof; concave.
vī' ȧ dŭct, a bridge, with arches, across a valley or river.
wān' sĕt, paneled boards on the walls of a room.

LESSON 11

MISCELLANEOUS

The best way of all to have time is to have the habit of regular work, not to work by fits and starts, but in definite hours of the day, and to work six days in the week—not five, and not seven.

ăb ēr rā' tion, a wandering of the mind; partial insanity.
brĕadth, width.
cŏm' et, a star with a nebulous train or tail.
dĕs' uē tūde (-we-), disuse; discontinuance of practice, etc.
e măn' çi pāte, to set free.
flēeçe, to defraud; the wool of one sheep.
găl' ler y, a kind of platform with seats on brackets or columns.
hŏr' rŏr, excessive fear; dread; terror.
hўp' no tişm, an artificial sleep.
ĭn' fi nĭte, unlimited; complete and absolute.
mĭs' chĭef, harm; trouble.
ŏp' po şite, contrary; adverse; facing.
pa lā' tial, like a palace; magnificent.
plȧ teau' (-tō'), a broad, level, elevated area of land.
prŏd' i ġy, a wonder; any surprising thing.
pshąw (shąw), an exclamation of contempt.
pụl' pit, a desk to preach or speak from.
răn' dŏm, course without definite direction; left to chance.
squēak, to creak.
suā' şion, the act of persuading.
sŭs pĭ' cion, distrust; to suspect.
sўn' the sis, composition; a putting together.
trough (trąwf), a long hollow vessel.
tûr' ret, a small tower.
vā' rў, to change.

What is the difference between:

university and college
opera and theater
romance and novel
map and chart
noted and notorious
vacillate and oscillate

LESSON 12

BANKS AND BANKING

"He who is false to the present duty, breaks a thread in the loom, and will see the effect when the weaving of a life-time is unraveled."

ac çĕpt', to receive; to promise to pay.

ac çĕpt' ănçe, an accepted bill of exchange; a draft.

bụl' lion, uncoined gold or silver in the mass.

ăn' çĕlled, destroyed or effaced.

ăsh ier', a bank official; one who has charge of money.

chĕck, an order upon a bank to pay money as therein named.

clēar' ing-house, a place where banks make exchange of drafts and checks, and settle balances.

cŏl lĕc' tions, notes or bills to be collected.

cŏm mēr' cial, of or pertaining to commerce or trade.

coun' ter feĭt (-fĭt), to imitate; to forge; an impostor.

cŭr' ren çy, accepted medium of exchange; general circulation.

de prē' çi āte (-shi āte), lower; to fall in value.

dĭ rĕct' or, an officer of a company or corporation.

dŏl' lar, a silver or gold coin; 100 cents.

ex chānġe', barter; settling accounts without the intervention of money.

fŏr' eĭgn, belonging to another state or country; remote.

ĭn' tẽr est, sum paid for the use of money; to engage.

lōan, money lent at interest; a lending.

re dēem' a ble, payable; capable of being redeemed.

re mĭt' tănçe, sending money, bills, etc., to a distant place.

re new' al, an extension; renovation.

se cū' ri ty, protection; surety; pledge.

spē' çie (-shĭ), coin, or metallic money.

tĕll' er, an officer who receives money and pays out same on checks.

with drạwn', taken back or away; drawn out.

LESSON 13

DICTATION EXERCISE

Consult your dictionary for meaning of words.

How beautiful this night! the balmiest[1] sigh,
Which vernal[2] zephyrs[3] breathe[4] in evening's ear,
Were discord to the speaking quietude[5]
That wraps this moveless[6] scene. Heaven's ebon[7] vault,

Studded with stars unutterably[8] bright,
Through which the moon's unclouded[9] grandeur[10] rolls,
Seems like a canopy[11] which love has spread
To curtain her sleeping world. Yon[12] gentle hills,
Robed in a garment of untrodden[13] snow;
Yon darksome[14] rocks, whence icicles[15] depend,
So stainless[16] that their white and glittering[17] spires
Tinge[18] not the moon's pure beam; yon castled steep,
Whose banner hangeth o'er the time-worn[19] tower
So idly that rapt fancy deemeth it
A metaphor[20] of peace;—all form a scene
Where musing[21] solitude[22] might love to lift
Her soul above this sphere[23] of earthliness;[24]
Where silence, undisturbed,[25] might watch alone,
So cold, so bright, so still.

—Percy Bysshe Shelley.

LESSON 14

BICYCLES

ball'-bear ing, having bearings which run on steel balls.

bī' çȳ cle, a two-wheeled vehicle propelled by the feet.

brāke, attachment to retard motion.

brāze, to solder with hard solder.

cāse'-hărd ened (-nd), having the outside hardened.

chāin' lĕss, having no chain.

cush' ion, a variety of tire.

çȳ clŏm' e ter, an instrument for measuring distance traveled by a wheel.

fôrk'-head, the shank of the front fork of a bicycle.

gēar, the working parts of a machine in distinction from its framework.

grăph' īte, plumbago or blacklead, used as a lubricant.

hăn' dle-bär, that part of a bicycle that supports the hands and serves as a steering-gear.

hănd' i cap, a time or distance setback.

lăn' tērn, case for a light.

lū' bri cāt ing, tending to make smooth running.

pĕd' al, the part to which the foot imparts motion.

pneū măt' ic, an inflatable, hollow tire.

săd' dle, a seat for a rider.

sāfe' ty, a bicycle having wheels of nearly equal size.

spōke, one of the small bars or rods connecting the hub and the rim of a wheel.

sprŏck′ ĕt, one of the projections on the sprocket-wheel on which the chain runs.

tăn′ gent, referring to spokes crossing each other.

tīre, the outer rim of a wheel.

trī′ çў ele, a three-wheeled vehicle.

ve lŏç′ i pēde, a vehicle made in many forms propelled by the rider's feet.

LESSON 15

REVIEW

creditor	fertilize	machine	aqueduct
debtor	indifferent	approximate	colonnade
deficit	discretion	boycott	corridor
liabilities	discourteous	guidance	mantel
receipt	undaunted	irrigate	gallery
resource	forbearance	ceiling	acceptance
revenue	illustrate	seize	cancelled
summary	excusable	indulgence	cashier
parquet	collision	brevity	redeemable
vicinity	vicinity	convenient	specie
agreeable	tacit	incipient	remittance
implement	interrogate	outrageous	reservoir
	veranda	flexible	

Illustrate the use of the following words in sentences:

dying	efficacy	coterie	approximate
taunt	delicacy	incidentally	malice

LESSON 16

MISCELLANEOUS

a mē′ nà ble, responsible; liable to give account.

ăp′ er ture, an opening; a hole.

blăs phēme′, to speak impiously.

brēathe, to respire.

cŏm′ răde, an associate; a companion; a mate.

cŏp′ ў ist, one who copies.

dĕl′ i cà çy, daintiness; fineness.

făsh′ ion, to shape; the prevailing style, especially of dress.

gŭt′ tûr al, belonging to, or formed in, the throat.

hĭd′ e ous, horrid; dreadful to behold.

in stąll', to establish; to place in an office, rank, or order.
in sûr rĕc' tion, rebellion.
loi' ter, to linger; to lag.
măr' tŷr, one who suffers death for a principle or belief.
me rĭd' i an, midday; an imaginary circle which the sun crosses at noon.
năv' i gāte, to sail over; to direct.
nŭm' skull, a dolt; a dunce.
păr' a dīse, a place of bliss.
pēr' fi dў, treachery; violation of faith.
răr' i ty, thinness; scarcity.
rĕc og ni' tion, the act of knowing again; notice.
rų' di mĕnt, the first step; first principle.
scăb' bard, a sheath; a case for a sword or dagger.
sŭb' stançe, matter; estate.
tăl' ent, gift; ability.

Homophonous words,—what do they mean?

gate, gait	strait, straight	vice, vise	poll, pole
earn, urn	core, corps	bass, base	hew, hue
ate, eight	pray, prey	herd, heard	rest, wrest

LESSON 17

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

ăl' bum, a blank book in which to insert autographs, sketches, etc.
ăp pĕn' dix, a supplement at the end of a book.
clăs' sic al, pertaining to ancient Greek and Roman literature and art.
cŏp' y ing-press, a machine for taking by pressure an exact copy of letters, etc.
cŏp'y right, exclusive right to publish a book, chart, etc.
crāy' on, a stick of chalk or other substance for drawing or writing.
dī' a ry, a book for daily record.
dic 'tion a ry, a book giving the words of a language and their definitions.
di rĕct' o ry, an address book; a book of directions.
en çў clo pē' di à, a comprehensive summary of knowledge.
ē rās' er, a sharp instrument or piece of rubber for erasing writings, drawings, etc.
ĕn' vel ōpe, a wrapper; a paper case for mailing letters, etc.
găz ĕt tēer', a descriptive list of anything; a geographical dictionary.
glŏs' sà rў, a dictionary of peculiar words.

hĕc′ to gràph, a contrivance for multiple copying.

hym′ nal, a book of hymns.

mĕm o răn′ dum, a record to help the memory.

mū′ çi lage, an adhesive substance.

pĕn′ çil, an instrument for writing and drawing; a brush.

prĕf′ ace, a brief preliminary explanation; introductory writing.

psălm (sŏm), a sacred song, especially one of the hymns by David and others.

quīre, twenty-four sheets of paper.

scāle, a machine for weighing, generally used in the plural (scāles).

spin′ dle, a slender rod or pin for filing business papers.

vŏl′ ume, written or printed sheets bound together.

Supplementary.

sponge-cups	postal-scales	check-cancelers	envelope-moisteners
notarial seals	carbon-paper	wrapping-paper	drawing-pencils
letter-files	mimeograph	gummed-labels	pencil-sharpeners
fountain-pens	indelible ink	letter-openers	mailing-envelopes

LESSON 18

SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

NOTE—The second word in each pair is opposite in meaning to that of the first.

ĕx haust′ ive, thorough; complete,
su pẽr fi′ cial, shallow; cursory.

a bū′ sive, rude; harsh.
re spĕct′ ful, kind; attentive.

aux il′ ia ry, aiding; helping.
su pẽr′ flu ous, useless; cumbersome.

be hāv′ ior, demeanor; conduct.
mis de mēan′ or, evil conduct.

cour′ te sy (**cûr′-**), civility.
ăr′ ro gançe, disdain; haughtiness.

dū′ ti ful, submissive; obedient.
dis o bē′ di ent, refusing to obey.

fa çē′ tious, jocular; humorous.
sē′ ri ous, solemn; matter-of-fact.

făs tĭd′ i ous, overnice; hard to please.
ŭn cŏn çẽrned′, indifferent; careless.

ăp′ pli cà ble, relevant; fitting.
in ăp prō′ prí ate, unsuitable; unfit.

pre pŏs′ tẽr ous, absurd; ridiculous.
rēa′ son à ble, rational; judicious.

sĭn′ gū lar, strange; unusual.
cŭs′ tom a ry, conventional; regular.

thrăl′ dom, servitude; slavery.
in de pĕnd′ ençe, freedom; liberty.

Give the opposite of:

long	slow	much	brave	common
noisy	light	many	sharp	famous

LESSON 19

MISCELLANEOUS

as çer tāin', to find out with certainty.

aye (ī), an affirmative vote; yes; assent.

băde, ordered; directed.

be guīle', to mislead; delude.

bọu' doir (bōō' dwor), a lady's private room.

eąu' tious, prudent; careful.

çĕn' sus, an official enumeration of inhabitants.

eŏm pre hĕn' sĭ ble, that may be easily comprehended.

erē' dençe, belief based on other evidence than personal knowledge.

flā' grant, notorious; enormous.

fûr' nĭ ture, movable goods, as chairs, tables, etc.; equipment.

fŭr' row, a groove made in the earth with a plow.

gā' ble, the vertical, triangular end of a building.

grăn' à ry, a store-house for grain.

in crĕd' ĭ ble, beyond or difficult of belief.

in tẽr rŭpt', to break in upon; to stop.

lēague, to unite; an alliance; three miles.

mĭs in tẽr' prĕt, to interpret wrongly.

re spŏnse', an answer or reply.

sī mŭl tā' ne ous, at the same time.

sọu ve nĭr' (sōō ve nēr'), a keepsake.

suf fice' (-fīz'), to be sufficient; to satisfy.

tăb' er nà cle, a tent; a temporary habitation; a place for worship.

tĕm' po ral, not spiritual nor lasting; secular; transitory.

trăn' sient, brief; passing; not regular or permanent.

Words having "ie."

grieve	believe	achieve	tierce	pier	priest
chief	fief	brief	retrieve	shriek	shield
fierce	fiend	besiege	siege	wield	tier
mien	pierce	liege	yield	relief	review

LESSON 20

BOOTS AND SHOES

băl mŏr' al, a kind of stout walking shoe, laced in front.

blū' cher (-kẽr), a kind of half boot, so named from Gen. Blucher.

eŏn' gress, shoes having elastic sides.

eoun' ter, the back leather or heel part of a boot.

eye' let, a small hole for passage of a lace.

gāi' ter, a kind of shoe, chiefly of cloth, covering the ankle.

gōat' skin, leather made from the skin of a goat.

grāin' ing, a process in dressing leather, imitating morocco, etc.

hēel, lower back part of a shoe.

in' step, the arched middle portion of the foot.

kid, a leather made from the skin of a young goat, etc.

lāçe, a string or cord for drawing and holding together parts of a shoe.

mo rŏc' co, a fine kind of leather generally made from goatskin.

ŏx' ford, a kind of low shoe, laced on the instep.

păt' ent, leather having a finely varnished or lacquered surface.

rŭb' bers, overshoes made of India rubber.

rŭs' sĕt, a shoe of a reddish brown or tan color.

săn' dal, a kind of shoe with the sole strapped to the foot.

shănk the part of the sole of a shoe beneath the instep.

sīze, a relative measure of dimension, as for boots and shoes.

slĭp' per, a kind of light shoe; a slip-shoe.

sōle, that part of the shoe upon which the wearer treads.

ŭp' per, the upper leather for a shoe.

vămp, that part of the shoe that is over the foot in front of the ankle seam.

wĕlt, a narrow strip of leather around a shoe between the upper leather and sole.

LESSON 21

DICTATION EXERCISE

Consult your dictionary for meaning of words.

Before honor[1] is humility,[2] and pride goes before a downfall.[3]

Industry[4] and economy,[5] patience[6] and perseverance,[7] are the qualities[8] which insure[9] success.

Honest or courageous[10] people have very little to say about either their courage or honesty. The sun has no need to boast of his brightness, nor the moon of her effulgence.[11]

Great talents[12] for conversation[13] should be attended with great politeness.[14] He who eclipses[15] others owes them great civilities;[16] and whatever

a mistaken[17] vanity[18] may tell us, it is better to please in conversation than to shine in it.

"If you ask me," says Zimmerman, "which is the real hereditary[19] sin of human nature, do you imagine[20] I shall answer—pride, or luxury,[21] or ambition,[22] or egotism?[23] No, I shall say indolence. Who conquers[24] indolence[25] will conquer all the rest."

LESSON 22

MISCELLANEOUS

ăp plī' ançe, apparatus; act of applying.
bī ŏg' rą phy, a written account of a person's life.
blīnd' fōld, to cover the eyes of; to hinder from seeing.
Căth' o lic, an adherent of the Roman Catholic church.
çhăp' lăin, a clergyman of the army, navy, etc.
Chrĭs tĭ ăn' ĭ ty, the religion of Jesus Christ.
eō in çīde', to agree; to concur.
dāi' ry, a place where milk is kept.
de mŏl' ish, to destroy; to ruin.
dī ăm' e ter, a straight line through the center of a circle or sphere.
en grōss', to absorb; to transcribe.
ex ploit', a heroic deed; to put to use.
gew' gąw (gū-), a showy trifle.
ĭn ĭ' tĭ ą tō ry (-ish-e-a-), introductory.
jūi' çy, abounding in juice.
kĭln' dry (kĭl'-), to dry in a kiln.
lăt' ĭ tūde, distance north or south of the equator; extent.
lĕġ' ĕnd (*or* lē'-), fable; a motto; a narrative based on tradition.
nō' tĭçe ą ble, conspicuous; worthy of notice.
Prŏt' es tant, one who does not belong to the Roman Catholic or Greek Church.
re lăpse', to return to a former state.
re mŏn' strate, to urge reasons against.
rọu tīne', a round of duty.
spĕç ĭ fy' ing, naming; mentioning.
tĕr' ri to ry, a country; a region.
tĭll' ą ble, capable of being tilled.

Homophonous words, what do they mean?

bow, bough	tear, tier	loan, lone	medal, meddle
peel, peal	pour, pore	ark, arc	stile, style
rice, rise	pier, peer	seed, cede	peace, piece

LESSON 23

WORDS APPLICABLE TO ALL KINDS OF BUSINESS

à màss', to collect; to accumulate.
bär' gain, agreement; to barter.
bā' sĭs, foundation; the first principle.
căl' eu late, to reckon; to compute.
çī' pher, a character (0) which alone expresses nothing.
cŏm mŏd' i ty, goods, wares, etc.
dĕm' on strate, to make evident or plain.
ĕm ploy' ēe, one in the service of another.
ĕm pō' ri ŭm, a place of trade; a market-place; commercial center.
fi nănçe', income; revenue; science of managing money affairs.
fĭn ăn çiēr,' one who is skilled in financial operations; a treasurer.
in dĕm'ni fy, to secure against loss or damage.
in tĕg' ri ty, honesty; moral soundness.
měth' od, a system; a regular order.
nąught, nothing; the character (0).
nīne' ti ĕth, next after eighty-ninth.
ŏp' er ā tŏr, a speculator; one who operates; one in control of, as, a mine *operator*.
pär' çel, a part; a package.
pro pōr' tion, equal share; symmetrical arrangement.
pro prī' e tŏr, an owner.
prŏs' pēr ous, thriving; making gain or increase.
pûr' chas à ble, capable of being bought.
quąd' rų ple, fourfold.
rĕek' on, to number; to compute; to suppose.
schēme, a system; a project.

LESSON 24

MISCELLANEOUS

The most difficult thing in the world to contend against is ignorance, and our own is the most troublesome of all.

ąu' di ençe, a hearing; assembly of hearers.
eär' eass, the dead body of an animal.
erĕv' içe, a fissure; a crack.
dąub, to besmear.
de līght' ful, pleasing.
de spâir', loss of hope.
dis eŏm mōde', to disturb; to put to trouble.
fā' çial (-shal), of or pertaining to the face.
fŏre' hĕad, the brow, or upper part of the face.
frā' eas, a brawl; a noisy quarrel.

grey' hound, a tall, slender hunting-dog.

in ĕs' ti mȧ ble, priceless; that cannot be estimated.

in tŏx' i cāte, to inebriate; to elate excessively.

jū' ni pēr, an evergreen tree or shrub.

kĭtch' ĕn, a cook-room.

knăck (năck), skill; dexterity.

mĕn ăg' e rie, a place where animals are kept and trained; a collection of animals kept for exhibition.

Phĭl' ip pines (-pēns), insular possessions of the U. S., southeast of Asia.

prāi' rie, a large tract of natural meadow without trees.

pro fĭ' cien cy (-fĭsh' en-), adeptness.

re vērse', to invert; to turn back.

sĕn' ti nel, a soldier on guard.

ŭn' dū lāte, to vibrate; to move up and down as waves.

un wȧr' rant ȧ ble, unjustifiable; improper.

vā' por, fumes; steam; mist.

LESSON 25

WORDS APPLICABLE TO ALL KINDS OF BUSINESS

ȧ bāte' ment, a deduction from a list-price or value.

ăc' cū ra cy, exactness; correctness.

ȧ mount', sum total.

ăs sĕss', to fix the taxable value.

as sĕss' ment, an allotment of payment; a tax; a sum levied.

as sĕss' ȧ ble, liable to be taxed or assessed.

băṉk' rŭpt cy, financial ruin; insolvency.

busi' ness (bĭz' nĕs), financial dealings; constant employment.

con' trȧ band, unlawful; articles prohibited from being bought or sold.

co-pärt' ner, a partner; an associate.

de fŭṉct', dead; deceased.

de fĭ' cien cy, imperfection; inadequacy; lack.

dŏc' ū ment, a manuscript conveying information; an official paper.

ĕx ăm' ple, a sample, pattern or copy.

flŭc' tu āte, to waver; to cause to move as a wave; to be unsteady.

frăc' tion, a portion.

ma tū' ri ty, a becoming due; arrival of time fixed for payment.

ōw' ing, to be indebted; due.

pāy' ȧ ble, suitable to be paid; now due.

prō-rāte', to divide or distribute proportionately.

sēiz' ȧ ble (sēz' ȧ b'l), that may be taken possession of.

sŏl' vent, able or sufficient to pay all just debts.

vā' can cy, emptiness; a place or post unfilled.

vĕn' ture, an undertaking; a risk; a speculation.

vĕr' i fy, to prove to be true; to confirm; to substantiate.

LESSON 26

MISCELLANEOUS

Talent is something, but tact is everything. It is the open eye, the quick ear, the judging taste, the keen smell, and the living touch.

ăf fĕct′, to act upon; to feign.

căn′ o py, a roof-like covering; an ornamental projection.

de lĭb′ er ate, to consider; to weigh in the mind; grave.

ĕf′ fi ĕn cy, potency; power to produce.

ĕp′ i thĕt, an expression describing some quality or attribute.

ere (air), before; sooner than.

ex clā mā′ tion, a loud outcry; the mark (!).

fa tĭgue′, weariness; to tire.

fī′ er y, ardent; pertaining to fire.

fōre bōde′, to foretell; to prophesy evil.

ĭm pū′ ni ty, freedom from harm.

in ĕx haust′ i ble, unfailing; not to be exhausted.

lū′ nā tic, one mentally deranged.

mĭs′ chĭev ous, hurtful; inclined to mischief.

mĭ lĭ′ tia (-lish′ a), soldiery; citizens enrolled in an authorized military company.

mŭr′ mŭr, to mutter; to grumble.

Nī ăg′ ă rā, a river between New York and Ontario.

o pĭn′ ion (-yun), view; idea.

quā drille′, a square dance, or the music therefor.

quad′ ru ped, an animal having four feet.

re bŭff′, a sudden check.

rĕg′ i ment, a body of troops, commanded by a colonel.

rinse, to wash lightly; to cleanse with water after washing.

rough (rŭf), not smooth; coarse.

trŏp′ ic al, pertaining to the tropics.

LESSON 27

WORDS APPLICABLE TO ALL KINDS OF BUSINESS

ă chieve′ ment, successful performance; accomplishment.

ăp prāis′ al, the act of placing a value on goods, etc.

as sūme′, to take upon one's self; to arrogate; to suppose.

auc′ tion, a sale to the highest bidder.

căp′ i tal ist, one who has money for investment, or money invested.

chēat, to defraud; to swindle.

cŏm bi nā′ tion, an alliance; a union.

cō-ŏp′ er ă tive, working together for joint benefit.

ēight′ i eth, next after the seventy-ninth.
frąud′ ū lent, characterized by, founded on, or proceeding from, fraud.
hälve, to divide into two equal parts.
ĭn·stĭ tū′ tion, an establishment or corporation.
ĭm pōrt′, to bring into one country from another.
mĕąs′ ūre, estimated extent or limit.
mō nŏp′ o lў, the exclusive power, right or privilege of dealing in some article, or trading in some market.
mū′ tu al, shared alike; reciprocal.
pāy′ er, one who pays.
plā cärd′, to make known by means of placards.
plăc′ ard, a poster.
prŏmpt′ ly, in a prompt manner.
re bāte′, to make a discount from; a deduction.
sāl′ ą ble, capable of being sold.
sąleş′ man, one who sells anything.
trăf′ fĭc, to buy or sell goods; to bargain; the amount of business done by common carriers.
trăf′ fĭck ing, trading; bargaining.

LESSON 28

SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

NOTE: The second word in each pair is opposite in meaning to that of the first.

făç′ ĭle (făss′-), easy to do; pliant.
dĭf′ fĭ cŭlt, hard to do; not easy.

in jū′ ri ous, hurtful; harmful.
ad văn tā′ ġeoŭs, profitable.

ĭm pôr′ tant, valuable; significant.
im mą tē′ ri al, unimportant; trifling.

pą thĕt′ ic, full of pathos, or sadness.
lū′ dĭ crous, comic; droll.

sĕm′ blançe, likeness; similitude.
dis păr′ i ty, inequality; difference.

e nôr′ mous, vast; immense.
di mĭn′ u tive, very small.

in fēr′ nal, fiendish; diabolical.
an ġĕl′ ic, divine; pure.

răr′ e fy, to make thin, or less dense.
cŏn dĕnse′, to make more compact.

ăd mĭt′ tançe, entrance; admission.
ĕx clū′ sion, debarment; ejection.

beaū′ ti fў, to embellish; adorn.
de fāçe′, to disfigure; spoil.

de lĭ′ cious (-lish′ us), savory.
nąu′ seous (-shus), unpalatable.

hăr′ ass, to vex; to tire; to worry.
sōōthe, to solace; to comfort.

Give synonyms of:

vacancy	vanquish	vulnerable	wedding	workman
vagrant	vivacious	wages	wizard	wreckage

LESSON 29

DICTATION EXERCISE

The teacher may illustrate the further use of these rules by giving the pupils additional words.

Put *y* for *ie* before *ing*, and *e* for *y* before *ous*; as, *die, dying; pity, piteous; duty, duteous; beauty, beauteous; plenty, plenteous; bounty, bounteous.*

The final consonant, if single, of words accented on the last syllable, is usually doubled when a suffix is added; as *acquit, acquitted, acquitting; annul, annulled, annulling; metal, bimetallism, bimetallic; control, controlled, controlling; commit, committed, committing; begin, beginning; enrol, enrolled, enrolling; medal, medallion.*

When the accent is thrown backward or forward, the final consonant is not doubled; as, *confer, conference: refer, reference; equal, equality; prefer, preferable.*

Illustrate the use of the following words in sentences:

annul	bimetallism	duteous	conference
acquitting	bounteous	plenteous	preferable

LESSON 30

REVIEW

delicacy	independence	initiatory	accuracy
fashion	famous	specifying	assessable
martyr	census	mentioning	business
rudiment	credence	routine	solvent
directory	incredible	bargain	exhaustible
memorandum	simultaneous	commodity	fraudulent
indelible	believe	financier	salable
superficial	morocco	parcel	immaterial
auxiliary	perseverance	scheme	ludicrous
courtesy	courageous	despair	condense
impertinent	civilities	inestimable	inference
applicable	egotism	Philippines	controlled
	indolence	proficiency	

Illustrate the use of the following words in sentences:

verify	maximum	disseminate	deficit
palpable	dyeing	rite	hackneyed

LESSON 31

MISCELLANEOUS

af fec tā′ tion, a false display.
ĕăp sīze′, to overturn.
ehăl′ lĕnge, to defy; to object to.
eŏn çēal′, to secrete; to hide.
dĕs per ā′ dō, a man of desperate character.
dĭs sўl′ là ble, a word of two syllables.
en hànçe′, to make higher or greater in degree.
en dūr′ ançe, ability to bear; to withstand.
ĕr rō′ nē ous, incorrect; false.
e vā′ sion, the act of avoiding or eluding.
ex çĕpt′, to exclude.
ex ŏn′ er āte, to relieve from blame.
fī′ nīte, bounded; limited.
ī dŏl′ à try, worship of idols.
mā′ ni ăe, one violently insane.
mĭn′ strĕl, a traveling musician or gleeman.
pēr tāin′, to have relation or reference to.
pī′ e tў, reverence for God.
pûr sū′ ançe, the act of pursuing or prosecuting; a following out or after.
rĕs′ cue, to deliver; to set free.
sär′ eăsm, a taunt; a cutting jest.
tĕeh′ nie al, relating to any art, science, or business.
trēa′ tĭse, an essay; a discourse.
Vĕ sū′ vĭ ŭs, a volcano in south Italy.
vŏl un tēer′, one who gives service of his own free will; to offer.

Homophonous words,—what do they mean?

grown, groan	forth, fourth	quire, choir	mean, mien
bridle, bridal	auger, augur	beach, beech	shear, sheer
steak, stake	moan, mown	bread, bred	brake, break

LESSON 32

WORDS APPLICABLE TO ALL KINDS OF BUSINESS

ăe erūe′, to increase naturally, as money at interest.
ăe eū′ mu lāte, to increase greatly; to heap together.
ăn′ nu al, yearly.
ăp′ pli eant, a petitioner; one who applies.
ăr rēarg′, behind in payments.
ăs sĕss′ ment, a sum levied.
ăs sō ci ā′ tion, a union of persons; a society; union.
eō-ŏp′ er a tĭve, working together for joint benefit.
dĭs bûrse′ment, paying out.

dis trĭb′ ute, to allot; to divide among several.
dĭv′ ĭ dend, a distributive sum, share, or percentage.
earn′ings, gains; money earned.
ex ăct′ ness, accuracy; nicety.
fôr′ feĭt (-fĭt), to lose the right to.
in crēase′, to grow; to multiply.
in stąll′ ment, part of a debt paid.
man′ ąge ment, control; the act of managing.
mĭl′ li nĕr y, articles made or sold by a milliner.
or găn ĭ zā′ tion, a systematic arrangement for use or action.
pĕn′ al tĭes, fines; forfeitures.
rĕp re sĕnt′ ą tĭve, agent, deputy, or substitute; one who represents; showing a similarity; typical.
sĕc′ re ta ry, one employed to write letters, orders, etc.
sē′ rĭēs, order; a succession of things.
sŭc cĕs′ sive, consecutive; one after another in regular order.
ŭn fŏr′ tu nate, not successful; unlucky.

LESSON 33

MISCELLANEOUS

ăd′ ą mănt, a very hard substance.
ąl rĕad′ y, previously.
dĭs sĭ pā′ tion, a dissolute course of life; the act of scattering.
dū′ pli cate, a counterpart; a reproduction.
dȳ′ ing, expiring.
dȳe′ ing, staining; art of coloring clothes.
ĕc clē si ăs′ tic al, of or pertaining to the church.
flĭp′ pant, trifling; talkative; shallow and impertinent.
Gĭ brąl′ tar, a strongly fortified rock belonging to Great Britain.
ĭg no rā′ mus, an ignorant person.
in co hēr′ ent, loose; disconnected.
ĭn′ fĭ del, an atheist; an unbeliever.
lī′ ar, one who falsifies.
mȳs tē′ rĭ ous, obscure; unexplained.
păn o rä′ mą (*or*-rā′ mą), a complete view; a continuous picture.
păn′ to mīme, a dumb show; representing in mute actions.
pär′ lançe, talk; speech.
pĕd′ ĭ grēe′, lineage.
pēr cŭs′ sion, act or effect of striking.
plăn′ et, a celestial body.
pro pĭ′ tious (-shŭs), favorable.
re mĕm′ brançe, a token; the act of calling to mind.
sŭb′ ŭrbs, the outer parts of a city.
ŭn wiēld′ y, bulky; unmanageable.
wrĕtch, a vile knave.

Write contractions for:

We will	He is	You have	We would	I would
You will	You are	We have	He would	I had
It will	She has	I am	She will	Thou art

LESSON 34

WORDS APPLICABLE TO ALL KINDS OF BUSINESS

"Good attention is the secret of good memory. It is like focusing a camera. When you have a good focus you have a good picture. A poor focus means a dim and indistinct picture."

ăg' ḡre ḡāte, whole amount.
ăv oir du poiṣ' (-ēr-), a system of weights for coarse commodities.
bo năn' zȧ, a mine of wealth; anything yielding a large income.
clĕr' ic al, of or relating to a clerk or copyist, or to writing.
com' mērçe, extended trade or traffic.
con stĭt' u en çy, a following; a clientele.
crē dĕn' tials, that which gives credit; testimonials.
dĕf' al cā tor, a defaulter or embezzler.
drąw' er, one who draws a bill of exchange.
ē cŏn' o mīze, to use frugally.
e lĕv' en, the sum of ten and one.
ĕm băr' rass ment, financial difficulty; perplexity.
ĕn' tēr prīṣe, an undertaking.
ĕq' uĭ tȧ bly, justly; impartially.
fōr' ger y, act of counterfeiting; thing counterfeited; fraudulently making or altering a writing.
ĭn ĭ' ti ȧ to ry (-ish'-e-a-), introductory.
jŭs' tĭçe, just treatment; impartiality.
lū' ere (-kēr), profit; riches; gain in money or goods.
nū mer ā' tion, act or art of numbering.
pĕn' ni less, destitute of money; poor.
prĕp ȧ rā' tion, readiness; act of preparing.
pŭnct' u al, precise; prompt.
quąn' tĭ ty, bulk; amount.
rēc' ti fȳ, to make right; to correct.
wąr' rant, to make secure; to indemnify in case of loss.

LESSON 35

MISCELLANEOUS

Words frequently misspelled.

be lieve', to credit; to accept by faith.
eăn' dor, frankness; sincerity.
çel' lar, a room under a house.
com pĕl', to drive by force.
dis miss', to send away.
ĕd' ĭ ble, fit to be eaten.
en core' (ăn kore'), once more; again; a call for a repetition.
ex çĕl', to surpass in good deeds; to outdo.
ex crēs' çençe, a protuberance; an unnatural growth.

ex pĕl', to eject; to drive out.
fīērçe, furious; violent.
in cŏn sĭst' ent, contradictory; fickle.
in dĭ vĭş' i ble, that cannot be divided.
mis spĕll', to spell incorrectly.
mọv' a ble, that which may be moved; not fixed or stationary.
pīērçe, to penetrate; to perforate.
prac' ti cà ble, that which can be done; feasible.
re līēve', to aid; to lessen; to display by contrast.
sērv' içe à ble, beneficial.
shọe' ing, act of putting on shoes.
shrīēk, to scream; to cry shrilly.
sĭm plĭç' i ty, plainness; artlessness.
un păr' al lĕled (lĕld), unequaled; matchless.
wēird, unearthly; unnatural.
whĕth' er, if; which of two; in case.

LESSON 36

WORDS APPLICABLE TO ALL KINDS OF BUSINESS.

à dŭl ter a' tion, the act of mixing spurious articles with a genuine commodity.
ăp' po sīte, very applicable; fit.
bŭs' tle, agitation; to be very active.
cŏm' pe tent, answering all requirements.
cŏm pe tĭ' tion, rivalry; strife for superiority; common endeavor for the same object.
cŏn trōl', to govern; authority.
cŏn vērt' ĭ ble, capable of being changed.
coun' ter sīgn, to sign as a subordinate officer; a watchword.
dāi' ly, happening every day.
dĭs crĕp' an çy, disagreement; variance.
dĭ vĭ' sion, a partition; separation.
ē lĕc' tive, exerting the power of choice; dependent on choice.
ex pē' rĭ ĕnçe, knowledge obtained by trial; test.
fĭf' tēenth, next after fourteenth.
fŭn dà mĕnt' al, elementary; important.
in dôrs' er, the person who indorses.
in dŭs' tri oŭs, busy; not slothful or idle.
in văl' id, void; null.
măm' mon, wealth; riches; also, the god of riches.
nĭck' el, a coin; a bright silver-like metal.
pe cūn' ia ry (-yā-), relating to money matters.
re māin' der, balance; part left over.
stā' ple, a commodity for which there is a steady demand.
sỹs' tĕm à tīze, to regulate; to reduce to a system.
un dēr rāte', to undervalue.

LESSON 37

DICTATION EXERCISE

Consult your dictionary for meaning of words.

Cover them over with beautiful flowers;
Deck them with garlands,[1] these brothers of ours;
Lying[2] so silent by night and by day,
Sleeping[3] the years of their manhood[4] away,—
Years they had marked[5] for the joys of the brave;
Years they must waste[6] in the sloth[7] of the grave.[8]
All the bright laurels[9] they fought[10] to make bloom[11]
Fell to the earth when they went to the tomb.[12]
Give them the meed[13] they have won[14] in the past;
Give them the honors their merits[15] forecast;[16]
Give them the chaplets[17] they won in the strife;[18]
Give them the laurels[19] they lost with their life.
Cover them over,—yes, cover them over,—
Parent[20] and husband[21] and brother[22] and lover;[23]
Crown in your heart these dead heroes[24] of ours,
And cover them over with beautiful[25] flowers.

—Carleton.

What is the difference between:

immigrant and emigrant	export and import
reputation and character	druggist and apothecary
talent and genius	art and science

LESSON 38

SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

Note: The second word in each pair is opposite in meaning to that of the first.

rĕe′ on çīle, to reunite; to appease.	**dis săt′ is făc′ tion,** displeasure.
ā̆l′ ien ate, to estrange; to separate.	**con tĕnt′ ment,** content; satisfaction.
ră′ tion al, sensible; reasonable.	**dis sĕm′ i nāte,** to diffuse; to scatter.
un rēa′ son ȧ ble, exorbitant; absurd.	**ăs sĕm′ ble,** to bring together.
erĕd′ u loŭs, ready to believe.	**hĕs′ i tāte,** to falter; to waver.
skĕp′ tic al, doubting of everything.	**ăd vançe′,** to proceed; to progress.

in fū′ ri āte, to enrage.
păç′ i fȳ, to calm,; to quiet.

stŭd′ ied, designed; planned.
ex tĕm po rā′ ne ous, unpremeditated.

pro lŏng′, to lengthen; to draw out.
eŭr tāil′, to lessen; to contract.

nŏv′ içe, a beginner; a tyro.
a dĕpt′, one skilled; expert.

in dĭf′ fēr ençe, apathy; unconcern.
păr ti ăl′ ĭ tȳ (-shăl-), special liking.

eŏr rōde′, to eat away, as with rust.
re new′, to restore; to make new.

Give the opposite of:

lag	careful	tough	ripe	smooth
sorry	narrow	sweet	late	crooked

LESSON 39

WORDS APPLICABLE TO ALL KINDS OF BUSINESS

A person might know the size of the largest city, the length of the longest river, etc., and yet not be educated. Education is a developing of the mind, and not a stuffing of the memory.

bụl′ le tĭn, a public announcement of news.
eăn′ vass, to solicit; to discuss.
eon çērn′, to interest; a firm and its business.
dăm′ a̤ge, injury; loss.
dō′ nŏr, one who gives or bestows.
eighth, next after seventh.
fa̤lse′ ly, erroneously.
fĭf′ ti eth, next after forty-ninth.
frăn′ chīse, a certain right or privilege granted by a government to individuals or corporations.
măn u făe′ ture, to make from raw material; to work into suitable forms for use.
ma̤ tūre′, ripe; full-grown; perfected, as a *mature* plan.
mŏn′ e ta ry, pertaining to money.
ōwn′ ēr ship, exclusive right of possession; proprietorship.

pe tĭ′ tion, a formal written request, addressed to those who have power to grant it; an entreaty.
pŏs sĕss′, to have as one's own; to hold; to control.
prī′ or, preceding in order of time; before.
pûr′ chase, to buy for a price.
sĕm ĭ-ăn′ nu al, half-yearly.
sīg′ nȧ ture, one's name written by himself.
spĕe′ u lāte, to buy expecting gain; to consider.
sū pēr scrībe′, to inscribe with a name or address.
sȳn′ di eate, an association of capitalists formed for business purposes.
trăn scrībe′, to copy.
ŭl′ ti mo, the last month preceding the present; as, on the 2d *ult.*
văl′ id, good; having legal force.

LESSON 40

MISCELLANEOUS

à cous′ tic (*or* **-kōōs′-**), relating to hearing or sound.

ăp prō′ pri ate, to take as one's own; to set apart; suitable.

browse (**brouz**), to feed upon twigs, grass, etc.; to nibble.

Chàu tąu′ qua (**shà taw′-**), a lake and resort in western New York.

çir cū′ i tous, roundabout.

cŏn crēte′, to form into a mass.

cŏn′ crēte, a compound of gravel, cement, etc.; specific.

dĭf′ fi dent, timid.

dis crĭm′ i nāte, to distinguish.

e mēr′ gen çy, a sudden occurrence or condition, calling for immediate action.

găl′ lòws, a frame for hanging criminals.

grăn′ deur (**-yūr**), imposing dignity or greatness.

hăck′ neyed (**-nĭd**), worn out; threadbare.

hûr răh′, a shout of joy or encouragement.

ĭn há lā′ tion, an inhaling; what is inhaled.

im mọv′ à ble, that cannot be moved.

in ĕl′ e gant, not elegant.

mŭl ti plĭç′ i ty, many; a large number.

nŏn′ sĕnse, that which is without sense; senseless behavior.

prĕç′ i pĭçe, a high, steep cliff.

pre dŏm′ i nāte, to rule; to have superior power.

rà vïne′ (**-vēn′**), a deep gorge.

re lĭ′ gion, a system of faith and worship.

squēal, to cry shrilly.

un dē′ vi ā ting, unvarying; straightforward.

For "ear" training:

since	chance	dunce	ponderous
quince	temperance	ounce	nervous
dance	inference	scarce	ferocious

LESSON 41

WORDS APPLICABLE TO ALL KINDS OF BUSINESS

dis bûrse′, to pay out; spend.

fôr′ tĭ eth, next after thirty-ninth.

hŏn′ est ў, justice; trustiness.

hō′ ping, expectantly desirous.

in ăc′ cu ra çy, mistake; want of accuracy; fault; defect.

in cor rĕct′, inaccurate; containing faults.

in dĕbt′ ed, being in debt; under obligation.
in vĕst′ ment, amount invested; that in which money is invested.
lieū (lū), in place of.
mĕr′ can tile, having to do with trade.
mĭl lion âire′, a person worth a million or more.
mo nŏp′ o list, one who monopolizes.
ŏp er ā′ tion, action; agency.
ŏp′ u lençe, wealth; riches; affluence.
pā′ tron, one who countenances or protects; benefactor.
rā′ ti o (rā′ shĭ ō), proportion; rate.
rĕc om mĕnd′, to commend to another's confidence; to place in a favorable light.
rĕc′ om pĕnse, repayment; compensation.
shrewd (shrūd), artful; keen.
spĕç′ i men, a sample.
stā′ tion ĕr ў, articles usually sold by a stationer, such as pens, paper, etc.
sŭb scrĭp′ tion, sum subscribed; attestation.
sŭc çĕss′ ful, prosperous; fortunate.
sўs′ tem, regular order or method.
văl′ u ȧ ble, having value; precious.

LESSON 42

SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

NOTE: The second word in each pair is opposite in meaning to that of the first.

ĕăl′ um nў, slander; defamation.
eū′ lo gў, praise; commendation.

nŏx′ ious, harmful; hurtful.
bĕn e fĭ′ cial, helpful; advantageous.

pū′ ĕr ile, childish; silly; weak.
rĕs′ o lūte, manly; determined.

al lē′ ġiançe, loyalty; devotion.
dĭs loy′ al tў, faithlessness; perfidy.

ăm bĭg′ u ous, obscure; doubtful.
ŏb′ vi oŭs, evident; plain.

ĕg′ o tĭsm, vanity; self-conceit.
mŏd′ ĕs tў, humility; reserve.

ĕc o nŏm′ ie al, frugal; saving.
ĕx trăv′ ȧ gant, wasteful; prodigal.

tăunt, to jeer; to reproach.
cŏm′ pli mĕnt, to praise; to flatter.

ăn′ nals, history; a record by years.
tră dĭ′ tion, legend; knowledge orally.

ġĕn′ u ine, real; true; authentic.
spū′ ri ous, false; counterfeit.

fū′ ri ous, raging; fierce; mad.
cälm, quiet; still; subdued.

dŏc′ trine, precept; belief.
prăc′ tiçe, usage; performance.

Give the opposite of:

quiet	sad	sincere	hard	honest
handsome	guilty	distant	white	weak

LESSON 43

WORDS APPLICABLE TO ALL KINDS OF BUSINESS

ăb′ străct, used without reference to anything; synopsis.

ăd vēr tīse′ ment, a public notice, especially a paid notice in some public print.

ăv′ er age, medial sum or quantity; ordinary.

cŏm′ pĕn sāte, to indemnify; reward.

de nŏm i nā′ tion, title; a name.

dĭs hŏn′ est, void of honesty.

ē nū′ mer ate, to count; to number.

e quĭv′ a lent, equal in worth or value.

grōss, twelve dozen; whole bulk.

in′ te gral, an entire thing; whole.

măx′ i mŭm, highest degree.

mĕr′ çe na ry, governed by greediness of gain; serving for pay.

mĭn′ i mŭm, smallest quantity.

nŭl′ li fy, to make void.

nū′ mer al, pertaining to number.

prŏf′ it a ble, useful; yielding profit or gain.

re çēive′, to obtain by delivery.

re lī′ a ble, trustworthy; worthy of dependence.

rē mū nĕr ā′ tion, reward; compensation.

re vēal′, to disclose.

sēize, to take hold of suddenly; to capture.

shrĭnk′ age, reduction in bulk or dimensions.

stī′ pend, settled pay or compensation for services.

tĕs ti mō′ ni al, a certificate of good character or conduct.

trăns ăc′ tion, the doing of any business.

LESSON 44

DICTATION EXERCISE

Our delegate[1] was placed in a very delicate[2] position.
These dents[3] in the floor were made by a dense[4] mass of metal.
His decease[5] was occasioned by a severe disease.[6]
If we defer[7] the matter we may not again differ[8] so widely.
I can put no dependence[9] in him nor any of his dependants.[10]
The depositary[11] says there is no such book in the depository.[12]
There were diverse[13] opinions concerning the success of the pearl divers.[14]
I dissent[15] from you as to the descent[16] necessary.
Devise[17] some device[18] for the banner.
The eminent[19] man was in imminent[20] danger.
His facundity[21] of speech is greater than the fecundity[22] of his imagination.
It was so formerly,[23] before the new rules were formally[24] adopted.
She made a courtesy[25] with true courtesy.[26]
Sheathe[27] the sword in its shining sheath.[28]

LESSON 45

REVIEW

challenge	practicable	syndicate	incoherent
conceal	simplicity	Chautauqua	propitious
pursuance	control	diffident	mysterious
technical	competition	emergency	unwieldy
accrue	convertible	grandeur	commerce
assessment	pecuniary	religion	initiatory
forfeit	systematize	temperance	preparation
disbursement	laurels	disburse	rectify
installment	skeptical	accuracy	warrant
management	curtail	recommend	candor
apposite	indifference	resistance	compel
successive	concern	economical	expel
	possess	equivalent	

Illustrate the use of the following words in sentences:

margin	garlands	reciprocate	accept
forecast	eighth	subtle	shrewdly

LESSON 46

MISCELLANEOUS

älms, charity.

av′ à lănche, a sudden, irresistible descent of anything, as *avalanche* of snow and ice.

bāit, a decoy; to give refreshment to.

bēa′ con (bē′ k'n), a signal light or fire.

bĭv′ ouăc (bĭv′ wăk), to encamp temporarily.

char′ ăc tẽr, the nature of a person or thing; moral quality.

cro çhęt′ (-shā′), knitting with a hook.

çўn′ ic, a snarler; one who sneers at moral worth.

floŭr′ ish, to thrive; to brandish.

in de çi′ sion, hesitation; failure to form a judgment.

i ō′ tà, a small part; a letter of the Greek alphabet.

jĕop′ ard y (jĕp′-), hazard; danger.

knŭck′ le, to yield; a finger-joint.

măs quer āde′ (-kẽr-), a disguise; a sham.

pà trōl′, a guard; to go the rounds, as a sentinel.

quạr′ ry, a stone pit; the object of the chase.

răg a mŭf′ fin, a vagabond.

re cōurse', resort, as for help.
re splĕn' dent, vividly bright.
shĕp' hērd, one who tends sheep.
stĕn tō' ri an, loud-voiced.
sŭb' tle (sŭt' l), crafty; sly; hidden.
sys tem ăt' ic, methodical; orderly.
vo rā' cious, ravenous; greedy.
yŏn' der, at a distance.

Take a second glance at the following words:

parallel	accede	judgment	breadth
tongue	exceed	apology	height
expense	supersede	valleys	honorary

LESSON 47

CARPETS, RUGS AND DRAPERIES

Ax mĭn' ster, an imitation of Turkish carpet, having thick and soft pile.
brŭs' sels, a carpet made of worsted yarn and linen thread.
drŭg' gĕt, material used as covering for carpets.
ĕm broid' er y, needlework used to enrich textile fabrics, etc.
frĭnge, an ornamental border; a margin.
hĕmp, a plant the fiber of which is used for making rope, coarse cloth, etc.
in' grāin, a kind of carpet dyed in the grain, or before manufacture.
lāçe, a fabric, much used for curtains.
lăm' bre quin (-bēr kĭn), an ornamental drapery for mantels, etc.
lĭ nō'le um, a hard floor-cloth with water-proof surface and canvas backing.
mătch' ing, bringing to a match, or equaling; fitting.
măt' ting, a straw carpet.
mō quĕtte' (-kĕt'), a carpet having a short velvety pile.
oil' clŏth, cloth treated with oil or paint.
ō rĭ ĕn' tal, pertaining to the orient or east; so-called rugs.
păt' tern, figure or style of decoration; a sample.
pôr tĭere' (pôr tyâr'), a curtain hanging across a doorway.
re vērs' i ble, capable of being reversed; having a pattern on both sides so that either may be used.
rŭf' fled (ruf'l'd), drawn into puckers, plaits, or folds.
tăp' es try, a carpet, resembling the brussels, having a figure; a fabric employed for wall hangings.
three'-plȳ, consisting of three distinct webs inwrought together; threefold.
tôr' chŏn (-shŏn), a kind of lace used for curtains, trimmings, etc.
vĕl' vĕt, a silk fabric, having a short, close nap of erect threads.
wēave, to unite intimately; to fabricate.
Wĭl' tŏn, a kind of carpet having an elastic velvety pile.

LESSON 48

MISCELLANEOUS

à māze' ment, surprise; astonishment.
ā' pĕx, the highest point; the summit.
ăr' du ous, difficult.
ā' the ĭsm, disbelief in God.
ạu dā' cious, bold; daring.
bōwl' der (*or* **bōul-**), a large stone, or a mass of rock.
elăm' ōr, loud, repeated outcry.
crēase, a line or mark of a fold.
crĭm' son, a deep red color.
de çĭ' sion, settlement; firmness.
de fī' ănçe, act of defying.
dĭs cŭs' sion, debate; disputation.
dĭs sĭm' i lar, unlike.
ex pe dĭ' tion, a journey for a definite purpose; an enterprise.
grō tĕsque' (tesk'), uncouth; fantastic.
il lū' mi nate, to light.
ĭm prŏmp' tu, without study or preparation.
in çĕn' di a rў, an agitator; one who maliciously fires a building.
in con çēiv' à ble, beyond understanding.
in sĭn' u āte, to imply; to suggest.
lū' era tive, profitable; productive.
măr' tial (-shal), military; warlike.
prī và tēer', an armed vessel licensed to take prizes.
sŏl' i tude, a lonely life; seclusion.
Spăn' iard (-yērd), a native or naturalized citizen of Spain.

Homophonous words,—what do they mean?

vale, veil	sweet, suite	fair, fare	soar, sore
ton, tun	wave, waive	wear, ware	core, corps
waste, waist	serial, cereal	feet, feat	ode, owed

LESSON 49

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS

ăm' bu lançe, a wagon or cart for conveying the wounded to a hospital.
ăx' le, shaft on which a wheel turns.
bà rọuche' (-rōōsh'), a two-seated, four-wheeled open carriage.
brough' am (brōōm), a light, close carriage, with seats inside.
bŭck' bōard, a four-wheeled vehicle having a long elastic body attached directly to the axletrees.
bŭg' gy, a light four-wheeled carriage.
eà lăsh', top of a carriage which can be thrown back; a carriage.
eọu pę' (**kōō pā'**), a four-wheeled, close carriage for two persons.

cŭt' ter, a small, one-horse sleigh.
dog' cart, a light, one-horse carriage, commonly two-wheeled.
hăck, a public coach with two seats inside facing each other.
hăn' sŏm, a light, two-wheeled covered carriage with driver's seat elevated behind.
ŏm' nĭ bŭs, a large four-wheeled vehicle for conveying passengers.
phā' e ton, an open four-wheeled carriage.
rŭn' à bout, a light uncovered wagon.
shăft, thill of a carriage.
slęigh, a vehicle for traveling on snow.
stăn' hōpe, a light carriage without a top.
sŭr' rey, a two-seated pleasure carriage.
tăl' lỹ hō, a pleasure coach.
thills, the shafts of wagon or other carriage.
trŭck, a wagon for heavy draying.
vie tō' rĭ à, a kind of low, four-wheeled pleasure carriage for two persons.
wăg ŏn ĕtte', a pleasure wagon with seats extended along the sides.
whĭf' fle-tree, bar to which the traces of a carriage are fastened.

LESSON 50

SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

NOTE—The second word in each pair is opposite in meaning to that of the first.

pŏg' i tive, affirmative; definite.
nĕg' à tive, indirect; denying.

dĭs hŏn' or a ble, shameful; base.
rĕp' u tà ble, estimable; honorable.

im' i tā tion, a copy; a likeness.
o rĭg' i nal, genuine; not copied.

ex ist' ençe, being; life.
nŏn ĕn' tĭ tỹ, non-existence.

pre ĕm' i nent, superior.
sŭb ŏr' di nate, subject; inferior.

pre lĭm' ĭ na ry, introductory.
sŭb' se quent, following; succeeding.

ăp pēase', to quiet; to soothe.
in çĕnse', to enrage; to irritate.

flŏr' id, having a bright color.
păl' lid, pale; wan; lacking color.

pe nū' rĭ ous, sordid; parsimonious.
lĭb' er al, free; ample; generous.

in flū ĕn' tial, having influence.
in ĕf fĕct' ive, futile; useless.

sà gā' cious, shrewd; wise; sage.
stū' pĭd, dull; sluggish.

ĭm mĕnse', huge; very large.
ĭn fĭn ĭ tĕs' i mal, very small.

Write a word nearly synonymous with:

prison	fraud	aid	earth
error	street	pupil	learning

LESSON 51

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

bā′ sĭn, a hollow vessel, dish or pool.
bōwl, a concave vessel to hold liquids.
cȧ rȧfe′, a glass water bottle.
cȧst′ er, a stand for cruets.
crēam′ er, a small pitcher for holding cream.
crŏck′ er ў, earthenware, especially the coarser kinds.
cruę′ et, a small glass bottle for holding condiments for the table.
de cănt′ ter, a vessel for liquor.
drĕę′ den, a superior kind of decorated porcelain-ware.
glāzed, made smooth or glasslike by baking.
gŏb′ let, a drinking vessel having a standard.
hăv′ i land, a kind of chinaware.
jar di niere′, (**zhȧr de nyȧr′**), an ornamental jar for holding plants, flowers, etc.
năp′ py, a round dish with flat bottom and sloping sides.
pĭtch′ er, a water-pot; a vessel for holding liquids.
plȧque (**plȧk**), any flat, thin piece of clay, metal, china, or wood used for ornament.
plăt′ ter, a large shallow dish.
pôr′ çe laĭn, a translucent kind of pottery of a fine grade.
quēens′ wâre, glazed English earthenware of a cream color.
sąu′ çer, a small dish for holding a cup.
tēa′ pot, a vessel in which tea is made.
tĕr rȧ-cŏt′ tȧ, a kind of pottery made of baked clay.
tŭm′ bler, a drinking glass.
tu rēen′, a large, deep v'e s s e l for soups, etc.
wĕdg′ wood, a kind of fine pottery.

LESSON 52

MISCELLANEOUS

"If time be of all things the most precious, wasting time must be the greatest prodigality."—*Ben. Franklin.*

cănn′ non, a large gun.
cŏn sĭst′ ent, harmonious; uniform.
ĕf fāçe′, to erase; to blot out.
găr′ ri son, a fortified place; to man with troops.
gnăsh (**năsh**), to strike or grind together, as the teeth.
gŭărd′ i an, one who has the care of another.
hąul, to drag; to pull.
hĕm′ i sphēre, a half-sphere.
mēte, to measure.
mŭl′ ti ple, manifold; repeated more than once.

ôr' phăn, a child bereft of father and mother.
ŏs tĕn' sĭ ble, avowed; professed.
pĕn ĭn' su là, land almost surrounded by water.
pĭe' nĭe, an outdoor pleasure party.
prĕç' e dent, an instance serving as a guide; custom.
pre çēd' ent, former; preceding.
re eū' pēr āte, to regain; to convalesce.
rē ĕn fōrçe' ment, fresh assistance.
sāne'-tion, to support; to approve.
seine (sāne), a fishing net.
sĭnge' ing, burning slightly.
tà bleau' (-blō'), a picture-like representation.
tăx' i dĕr mў, the art of preserving and mounting the skins of animals.
tĕr rĕs' tri al, earthly.
thĭs' tle, a prickly plant.

LESSON 53

PHOTOGRAPHY, ENGRAVING, ETC.

eăb' i net, usual size of photographs.
eăm' e rà, instrument used in taking photographs.
eär tōōn', a drawing; a sketch; a caricature.
ehrō' mō, a lithographed picture, in colors.
ĕtch'ing, a practice of engraving by means of acids; an impression from an etched plate.
film, a roll of thin sensitized celluloid used as a substitute for photographic plates.
fĕr' ro tўpe, a tintype, so called.
fō' eŭs, the point at which the image is formed.
hälf'-tōne, a photo-engraving, in which a fine net is placed between the object and the camera.
kō' dăk, a portable camera, using a roll of sensitized film upon which negatives are made.
lĕng, a magnifying or reducing glass.
lĭth' o gràph, an engraving printed from stone.
mĭn' ĭ à tūre, a small painted likeness.
păl' ĕtte (-ĕt), a thin wood hand tablet upon which artists lay their colors for painting.
pēr spĕe' tive, the relative importance of things from any point of view.
phō' to grāph, picture obtained by light on chemically prepared surfaces.
phō to gràv' ure, a fine variety of photo-engraving.
py rŏg' rà phў, the process of making designs on wood by means of heat.
rĕe ti lĭn' e al, consisting of straight lines.
sĕn' sĭ tīze, to render susceptible to the sun's rays.
sĭl' hou ĕtte' (-ōō-), a profile portrait in black, like a shadow.

stū′ dĭ o, an artist's workshop.

trĭ′ pŏd, a three-legged stand for supporting a camera.

vĭgn ette′ (**vĭn yĕt′**), a style of photographic finish.

vĭs′ u al, relating to sight.

LESSON 54

MISCELLANEOUS

Foreign words and phrases extensively used.

ăd vȧ lō′ rĕm, a duty placed upon imported goods at a certain rate per cent. upon their invoiced value.

ā′ lĭ ăs, otherwise called; as, Jones *alias* Brown; an assumed name.

ăl′ ĭ bī, the plea of being elsewhere than charged at a certain time; as, to prove an *alibi*.

bō′ na fī′ de, in good faith; genuine; as, a *bona fide* transaction.

chef (**shĕf**), head cook of a large establishment.

en route′ (**ăn rōōt′**), on the way or road; as *en route* to Canada.

ĕx ŏf fĭ′ cĭ o (**-fĭsh′-**), by virtue of an office; as, president *ex officio*.

ĕx tĕm′ po re, without preparation; as, to speak *extempore*.

făc sĭm′ ĭ le, an exact copy or likeness; as, a *facsimile* letter.

fī′ nĭs, an end; conclusion.

mĕm o rȧ bĭl′ ĭ ȧ, things worthy of remembrance or record; also, the record of them.

mō′ dŭs ŏp e răn′ dī, manner of operating.

nĕg lĭ gee′ (**-zhā′**), an easy, unceremonious attire.

nōm dĕ plūme′, an assumed or literary title; as, Mark Twain is the *nom de plume* of S. L. Clemens.

pȧ drō′ ne, master; employer; a man who imports, and controls the earnings of, Italian laborers, etc.

păr ex′ cĕl lence, by way of eminence.

pässe′ păr tout′ (**päs′ păr tōō′**), a light picture frame or mat usually put between the picture and the glass.

pōst-môr′ tĕm, after death; as, a *post-mortem* examination of a body.

prĭ′ mȧ fā′ cĭ ē (**-shĭ-′**), at first view; as *prima facie* evidence.

prō te ge′ (**-tā zhā′**), one under the care and protection of another.

re su me′ (**rā zụ mā′**), a summing up; a condensed statement; a brief capitulation.

sŭb rō′ gȧ, secretly; privately.

tĕr′ rȧ fir′ mȧ (**fĕr-**), firm or solid earth, as opposed to water.

ŭl tĭ mā′ tŭm, the final proposition, concession, or condition; as, the President's *ultimatum* to Spain.

vĭ′ ȧ, by the way of; as, to ship a package *via* Adams Express.

LESSON 55

PRINTING, BINDING AND PUBLISHING

ăg' ate, a small size of type (5½-point).

bĕv' el ing, the act of making the outer edge of a book cover angular.

bŏur geois' (bûr jois'), a size of type between brevier and long primer (9-point).

brāy' er, a hand roller used for spreading ink.

bre viēr', medium size type (8-point).

brĭs' tŏl bōard, a kind of fine pasteboard with a smooth surface.

bro chure' (-sure'), a pamphlet; a printed and stitched book, containing only a few leaves.

căl' ĕn dēred (-der'd), a name given to paper having a glazed surface.

călf, a bookbinding in calfskin.

chāse, a printer's frame for holding pages or columns of type.

cŏm pŏs' ĭ tor, one who sets type.

dū o dĕc' ĭ mo, consisting of sheets folded into twelve leaves.

e dĭ' tion, whole number of copies produced at the same time.

e lĕc' tro tȳpe, a metal plate for printing, usually a duplicate of type, or a metallic copy of a surface.

ĕm, the unit of type measurement.

ĕm bŏss', to ornament the surface with raised work.

fōl' io (-yo), a sheet of paper once folded.

fŏnt, a complete assortment of printing type of one size.

găl' ley, tray for holding type.

gĭlt, a golden yellow.

ĭm prĕs' sion, a single copy as the result of printing.

im' print, name; to print or mark.

lĕad (lĕd), a thin sheet of lead placed against or between lines of type.

long prĭm' er, a size of type larger than brevier (10-point).

mà nĭl' à, a durable brown or buff paper made of Manila hemp.

LESSON 56

MISCELLANEOUS

ad hē' sive, clinging.

af fâir', anything done or to be done; concern; occurrence; object.

ăt' mŏs phēre, the air.

au' di ble, capable of being heard.

cap' i tol, a state-house.

căv' ern, a large cave.

chăn' nel, a groove; course of a stream.

clâir voy' ant, one claiming to discern objects not present to the senses.

cŏn sĕnt', to concur; compliance.

côr' po ral, a military officer; relating to the body.

rī tē′ ri on, a standard; a test.
czär (zär), the title of the emperor of Russia.
făth′ om, six feet; to find the depth of.
il lū′ sion, false impression of the senses.
im ăġ′ i na ry, fancied.
neigh′ bor (nā′-), one who lives near.
pe cūl′ iar (-yer), special; rare.
prŏb′ a ble, likely; apparently true.
prĕs′ tiġe, influence.
răt′ i fy, to confirm.
re hēarse′, to recite; to repeat; to act for practice.
rĕp′ ri mănd, to reprove; to chide; a reproof.
slight, slim; weak; a discourtesy; of small importance.
sŏr′ rel, a reddish-brown color; an herb.
zō ŏl′ o ġy, science which treats of animals.

One word is usually made of such as the following:

nonunion	sawmill	oddfellow	tonight
baseball	handball	typewriter	tomorrow
taxpayer	everybody	today	teaspoon

LESSON 57

PRINTING, BINDING AND PUBLISHING

măn′ u script, a writing of any kind, as distinguished from anything that is printed.
mär′ bled, having veins and cloudings like marble.
mĭn′ ion (-yon), a small type (7-point).
nŏn pa rĕil′, a size of type smaller than brevier (6-point).
oc tā′ vo, consisting of sheets folded into eight leaves.
păm′ phlĕt, a printed work of a few sheets of paper stitched together, but not bound.
pāste′ bōard, paper-pulp compressed, or paper pasted together and rolled, into a stiff sheet.
pī, a mass of type confusedly mixed; to jumble.
pī′ ca, a size of type twice as large as nonpareil (12-point).
prōōf′ shēet, a trial impression from type, taken for correction and examination.
pro spĕc′ tus, summary; outline of a plan or scheme.
quąd′ răt (*ab.* **quąd.**), a large blank type-metal lower than the letters, used for spacing.
quąr′ to, consisting of sheets folded into four leaves.
quoin (kwoin), a device for holding type securely while being printed.
rēam, twenty quires of paper.

rĕg′ lĕt, thin strip of wood used in spacing.

rō′ tā ry, a name applied to a printing press propelled by foot power.

scrĭpt, type like writing.

stĭck, a printer's composing stick for holding type.

stĕr′ e o tȳpe, a type plate, similar to electrotype, and generally taken from a paper matrix.

sŭp′ ple ment, an appendix; matter so supplied.

twēe′ zērs, small pincers for picking up type.

tȳpe, a raised letter cast in metal or wood for printing.

tȳ po grăph′ ic al, relating to printing processes.

vĕl′ lum, a fine parchment, prepared for writing.

LESSON 58

SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

NOTE: The second word in each pair is opposite in meaning to that of the first.

e răd′ i cāte, to root out; to destroy.
prŏp′ a gate, to increase; to generate.

dĕs o lā′ tion, waste; ruin; havoc.
prŏs pĕr′ i ty, thrift; welfare.

loy′ ăl ty, devoted allegiance.
trēa′ son, disloyalty; treachery.

e lū′ çi date, to explain.
mȳs′ tĭ fȳ, to puzzle; mislead.

hăz′ ard, chance; risk; venture.
çēr′ tain ty, surety; without doubt.

pēr pĕn dic′ u lar, vertical; upright.
hŏr i zŏn′ tal, on a level.

com mĕn′ sụ rate (-shụ-), adequate.
in sŭf fĭ′ cient, scanty; inadequate.

ex ăs′ pēr āte, to provoke.
eŏn çĭl′ i āte, to appease; to win.

ĕm′ brȳ o, first state; the germ.
de vĕl′ ŏp ment, growth; maturity.

ăl lē′ vĭ āte, to allay; to lighten.
ăg′ gra vāte, to vex; to augment.

eŏn çĕn′ trāte, to condense.
dis pērse′, to diffuse; to scatter.

jŏe′ u lar, sportive; jocose.
mĕl′ an chŏl y, gloomy; sad; dejected.

Write words nearly synonymous with:

life	old	conduct	wealth
parcel	labor	companion	wages
reply	cargo	perform	ruse
level	oppose	perfect	hoax
light	opening	permit	royal

LESSON 59

REAL ESTATE AND MORTGAGES

"Reason is the soul of the law, and when the reason of any particular law ceases, so does the law itself."—*Legal Maxim.*

ăp pûr' te nançe, a minor improvement; a right or privilege belonging to any property and passing with it; an appendage.

bō' nus, a premium given on a loan, or for any favor shown.

chăt' tel, any movable property.

deed, a written contract under seal, usually transferring the ownership of real estate.

ēase' ment, a right or privilege of one person in the property of another.

fēe-sĭm' ple, an absolute fee; a fee without conditions or limits.

fix' tures, permanent appendages; fixed furniture.

grănt ēe', a person to whom a grant or conveyance is made.

grănt' ŏr, the person by whom a grant or conveyance is made.

hêir, a person to whom property will descend by inheritance.

in dĕn' ture, a written contract under seal.

in cŭm' brançes, burden or charges upon property.

lănd' lord, one who owns real estate and leases it to another.

lēase, to let; a contract for rent.

lĕs sēe', one to whom a lease is given.

môrt' gage (môr'-), a pledge of real or personal property for the payment of a debt.

môrt ga gēe', one to whom a mortgage is given.

môrt' ga gŏr, one who gives a mortgage upon his property.

nō' tà ry, an officer empowered to note protests, administer oaths, take depositions, etc.

prĕm' ĭs es, propositions admitted; a piece of real estate.

quĭt' clāim, to release a claim to by deed, without covenants of warranty.

re lēase', to let go; a discharge from a debt or claim.

sēal, an engraved stamp for making an impression; wax stamped; to ratify with a seal.

ū' su ry, demanding and accepting interest beyond the legal rate.

wạr' ran ty, surety; to warrant.

Correlative terms:

occupancy and dispossession	purchase and option
landlord and tenant	permanent and transient
rental and removal	mortgage and release

LESSON 60

REVIEW

amanuensis
arduous
audible
complete
compositor
consistent
conveyance
consent
coupe
crockery
czar
velvet
development
existence
flourish
fringe
guardian
incendiary
indecision
insufficient
inconceivable
millionaire
miniature
moquette
vehicle
mystify
negligee
nonpareil
ostensible
peaceable
peculiar
penurious
plaque
porcelain
photograph
precedent
preliminary
terrestrial
prestige
recourse
reputable
resplendent
reversible
sagacious
saucer
singeing
subtle
surrey
systematic
ultimatum

LESSON 61

MISCELLANEOUS

Words frequently misspelled.

ȧ brĭdg' ment, a shortened form.

ac ĕŏm' mo date, to oblige; to render fit or suitable.

ac knŏwl' edg ment, to admit knowledge of; recognition; admission.

ȧ grēe' ȧ ble, willing; pleasing; ready to consent.

ȧ lign' ment, act of adjusting to a line.

ȧ măn u ĕn' sis, one who copies what another writes or dictates.

băl' ançe, weigh; adjust; to poise.

ĕs' ti mȧ ble, valuable; worthy of esteem.

ex pĕnse', outlay; a spending or consuming.

ex traȯr' di na ry (-trȯr'-), unusual.

fȯr' ty, sum of ten and thirty; four times ten.

fụl fĭll', to accomplish; to complete.

jŭdg' ment, decision; good sense; an opinion.

lŏdg' ment, the act of lodging.

nīne' ty, sum of ten and eighty; nine times ten.

pre çēde', to go before.

prĭn' çi pal, chief; a leader or head; property or capital.

prĭn' çi ple, a maxim; a source, or origin.

rĕad' i ly, quickly; cheerfully.

re çēde', to retreat; to move back.

săl' ȧ ry, a recompense for services.

sĕp' ȧ rāte, to sever; to come between.

su pēr in tĕnd' ent, inspector; supervisor.

tĭll, as far as; to cultivate.

ụn tĭl', to; up to; till.

LESSON 62

COAL, IRON AND STEEL

ăn′ thra çīte, a hard variety of coal.

Bĕs′ se mer, a process of making steel, invented by Bessemer.

bĭ tū′ min ous, containing bitumen and mineral pitch, as soft coal.

breāk′ er, a place in which coal is broken and prepared for market.

eăn′ nel cōal, a coal which burns readily with a bright flame.

eär′ bon, pure charcoal.

chär′ cōal, coal made by charring wood.

çhụte (shōōt), an inclined trough or conduit.

cōke, mineral coal, from which the volatile substances have been removed by heat.

erụ′ çi ble, a vessel used for melting ores, etc.

dĕr′ rick, an apparatus for lifting and moving heavy weights.

grăn′ u lāte, to form into grains.

hēat, a single heating, melting or smelting operation.

hĕm′ a tīte, a variety of iron ore.

Lăck′ a wạn na, a variety of coal.

Lē′ hīgh, a variety of coal.

pēat, a kind of vegetable substance, dried, used for fuel.

pig-iron, blocks or bars of cast-iron as it comes from the smelter.

pŭd′ dling, the operation or process of transforming pig-iron into wrought-iron.

Rĕad′ ing, a variety of coal.

Siē′ mĕns (see′-), a process of making steel invented by Siemens.

slăg, the earthy matter separated during manufacture of metals.

smĕlt, to extract iron or other metal from the ore.

tăck′ le, appliance for hoisting ore.

trăm′ wāy, railway for the transportation of ore.

LESSON 63

MISCELLANEOUS

"Never excuse a wrong action by saying that some one else does the same thing."—*Ben Franklin.*

ăn′ ti quā ted, out of use; old-fashioned.

băl′ lad, a short, popular narrative poem.

bī′ as, diagonally; prejudice.

buoy′ ant (bwoi-), hopeful; tending to float.

çhär′ lă tan, an impostor.

eŏm păr′ i son, act of comparing.

de lĭn′ e ate, to describe; to draw in outline.

dis hŏn′ or (*or* diş-), disgrace; to bring reproach upon.

ĕd′ i fiçe, a building.

ē las tĭç' i ty, springiness.
găl' lant, brave; showy.
găl lănt', courteous to women.
in vĭn' çi ble, unconquerable.
knēad (nēd), to work or mix, as dough.
mŭs' eu lar, strong; relating to the muscles.
ō bē' di ent, compliant; obeying willingly.
po tĕn' tial, possible but not actual; mighty.
pre dĭe' à ment, plight; a trying position.
rī' val, to strive to excel; an opponent.
săn' guine, hopeful; deep red.
sĕm' i-çĭr cle, a half-circle.
trăns grĕss' or, a sinner; one who breaks a law.
ūs' age, custom; uniform practice.
vĭ' cious, wicked; unruly; addicted to vice.
vĭn' di cāte, to clear; to justify; to uphold.

LESSON 64

COMMISSION AND PRODUCE

bāle, a bundle.
băr' rel, a round vessel having flat heads.
bās' ket, a vessel made of twigs, interwoven.
eärt' age, charge for carting.
com mĭs' sion, allowance made for transacting business.
con sīgn' ment, merchandise consigned to an agent to be sold.
con sīgn ēe', one to whom goods are shipped.
con sīgn' ŏr, one who ships goods to another.
coōp' ẽr age, price for cooper's work; the work of a cooper.
crāte, a box or case of wooden slats for transportation of goods.
drāy' age, charges for use of a dray.
in spĕc' tion, examination; to view.
joint'ly, together; in a joint manner.
mär' ket à ble, fit for sale; current in market.
mẽr' chan dīse, goods for sale; commodities.
pĕr' ĭsh à ble, subject to decay, destruction, etc.
prō' çēeds, sum accruing from a sale, etc.
prŏd' ūçe, proceeds; yield; farm products.
pûr' chas er, a buyer.
shĭp' ment, the act of shipping; that which is shipped.
shĭp' per, one who sends goods.
stāte' ment, account of particulars; recital.
stĕn' çil, a thin plate with pattern cut therein, for marking letters, etc.
stōr' age, pay for storing.
wâre' house, a storehouse for wares or goods.

LESSON 65

MISCELLANEOUS

"Do all the good you can and make as little fuss about it as possible."—*Dickens.*

ăc′ tu al, genuine; existing.
ąu′ thŏr īze, to warrant; to empower.
ąu to măt′ ic, not voluntary; mechanical; self-acting.
ăv ā rĭ′ cious, stingy; greedy of gain.
cō′ gĕnt, forcible; powerful; persuasive.
con vē′ nient (-yent), handy; conducive to comfort.
dĭm i nū′ tion, making or growing less.
hō′ pĭng, expectantly desirous.
im pĕr′ vi ous, not to be penetrated.
in dŏm′ i tà ble, invincible.
ir rĕg′ u lar, not according to rule or custom
lăn′ guĭd, weary; faint; feeble.
lĕġ′ i ble, capable of being easily read.
prē ŏc′ cū py, to occupy first; to engross the mind.
pûr′ port, meaning; to intend.
ra pĭd′ i ty, swiftness.
re çĭp′ ro cal, acting in return; given and received.
rĕp′ tile, a creeping animal, as a snake.
rŭf′ fian (-yăn), a brutal fellow.
săc′ rĭ lĕġe, profaning things sacred.
shēaf, a bundle of grain.
spĕ′ cial, particular; appropriate.
stĭtch, to sew.
sŭs′ te nançe, food; support.
wąr′ rior, a brave soldier.

Homophonous words,—what do they mean?

dear, deer	heel, heal	faint, feint	indite, indict
load, lode	kill, kiln	main, mane,	miner, minor
tray, trey	flew, flue	gilt, guilt	clause, claws

LESSON 66

SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

NOTE: The second word in each pair is opposite in meaning to that of the first.

trĕach′ er y, perfidy; treason.
fi dĕl′ i ty, integrity; faithfulness.

cōarse, rough; rude; indelicate.
dāin′ ty, nice; refined.

dĕf′ i nite, clear; specified.
vāgue, indefinite; obscure.

quĕr′ u lous, fretful; discontented.
cŏn tĕnt′ ĕd, satisfied; quiet.

ăn nī′ hi late, to destroy utterly.
pre sērve′, to save; to secure.

con sçĭ ĕn′ tious (-shŭs), scrupulous.
un serų′ pu lous, unprincipled.

de sçĕnd', to move down.
as çĕnd', to rise; to move upward.

dĭs pĕl', to banish; to disperse.
eon' gre gāte, to gather; assemble.

ĕx' em plā ry, commendable.
ob jĕc' tion ā ble, offensive.

ex tĕn' sive, large; of great extent.
rē strĭct' ed, limited; confined.

in trĕp' id, fearless; bold.
cow' ard ly (-ērd-), lacking courage.

măg nĭf' i çent, grand; majestic.
pąl' try, mean; insignificant.

LESSON 67

SCHOOL STUDIES

"Knowledge is proud that he knows so much,
Wisdom is humble that he knows no more."

ăl' ge brā, a branch of mathematics employing letters, etc., in its treatment and solution of problems.
ā rĭth' me tic, the science of numbers and the art of computing them.
ăs trŏn' o mў, the science which treats of the celestial bodies.
bōōk' kēep ing, the art of keeping accounts.
bŏt' ā nў, the study of plants, plant life, etc.
chĕm' ĭs trў, a science treating of the composition of substances, etc.
çĭv' ĭcs, the science of civil government.
cŏm po sĭ' tion, the writing of articles, etc., as an aid in the study of the correct use of language.
cŏr re spŏnd' ence, letter-writing.
ĕc o nŏm' ĭcs, political economy.
ĕl o cū' tion, the art of graceful and expressive public speaking or reading.

ĕn gi nēer' ing, the science of converting mechanical properties of matter into useful forms or conditions; as, *civil engineering*, etc.
ge ŏg' rā phў, the study of the world, its features, products, divisions and inhabitants.
ge ŏl' o gў, the science of the earth's structure, formation, etc.
ge ŏm' e trў, the mathematical study of lines, surfaces, solids and angles.
grăm' mar (-mēr), the study of the principles and use of a language.
hĭs' to rў, the systematic, written account of a nation's life.
ôr thŏg' rā phў, the study of spelling; the art of spelling words correctly.
pĕn' man shĭp, the art of writing; style of writing.
phĭ lŏs' o phў, the science of effects by their causes; the science of rational principles.

phȳs' ĭcs, natural philosophy.

phȳs ĭ ŏl' o gў, the study of the nature and functions of the organs and tissues of the human body.

rhĕt' o rĭc, the art of elegant prose composition.

stĕ nŏg' rà phў, the study of shorthand; shorthand.

trĭg o nŏm' e trў, the mathematical study treating of the general relations of plane and spherical triangles, arcs, etc.

LESSON 68

DRY GOODS

ăl' bà trŏss, a thin woolen material.

ăn gō' rà, a kind of cloth used for coats and cloaks.

bāize (**bāz**), a coarse woolen stuff with a long nap.

bà tĭste' (**-tēst'**), a cotton texture similar to cambric.

blēached, whitened; made white.

bòm bà zĭne', silk and cotton texture.

brāid, a narrow fabric used for binding, trimming, etc.

brō cād', cloth wrought with raised flowers, etc.

bŭck' ram, coarse cloth stiffened with glue or gum.

çhăl' lis (**shăl' ly**), a light all-wool material.

chĕv' ĭ ŏt, a woolen fabric.

chĭntz, a kind of flowered cloth, made of cotton.

clōak, a long, loose, outer garment.

còm' fort er, a wadded bedquilt; a neckscarf.

crāpe, a thin, crimped stuff, made of raw silk.

crăsh, coarse, heavy, narrow, linen cloth.

dăm' ask, silk, woven with a pattern of flowers.

dĕn' im, a coarse cotton drilling.

doi' lў, a small mat-like table napkin.

făb' rĭc, cloth of any kind.

gauze, thin, transparent cloth.

gŏs' sà mer, a waterproof wrap.

gown (**goun**), the ordinary outer dress of a woman; a dressing-gown.

hem' stĭtched, having a broad hem separated from the article by open work.

jăc' o nĕt, a thin cotton fabric.

LESSON 69

MISCELLANEOUS

ăr' se nal, a repository for storing arms.

as suāge' (**-swāge'**), to calm; to allay.

băr' ri er, a defense; ân obstruction.

be hōōves', necessary for; to belong as due.

brŭnt, the main shock.

eăn' ni bal, an eater of human flesh.

eăt' à ract, a waterfall; a disease of the eye.

eăt' e chĭsm, instruction by questions and answers.

çȳ' clone, a violent wind-storm.

dis suāde' (-swād'), to persuade or advise against.

hŭr' rĭ cāne, a violent gale.

ĭg' no rançe, lack of knowledge.

ĭm pē' rĭ al ĭsm, a policy of territorial extension.

jū' ve nile, pertaining or adapted to youth.

măj' es ty, dignity; sublimity; a title of kings.

měg' mer īze, to effect by personal magnetism.

mŏn' o tōne, sameness of tone or pitch.

nēi' ther, not either.

nū trĭ' tious, nourishing.

pēr' fo rate, to pierce.

phȳ sīque' (fĭ zēk'), the physical structure of a person.

pĭn' nà cle, a lofty peak.

pōrt' à ble, easily transported.

prey (prā), booty; spoil; to procure food by violence.

prī mē' val, primitive in time.

LESSON 70

MISCELLANEOUS

"If a man can write a better book, preach a better sermon or make a better mousetrap than his neighbor, though he build his house in the woods, the world will make a beaten path to his door."—*Emerson.*

ac çĕs' sĭ ble, capable of being reached or entered.

ag' grăn dīze, to make great or greater.

eà prĭ' cious (-prish' us), fickle; whimsical.

ĕlse' whêre, in some other place.

fĭck' le, changeable; inconstant.

hōard, to gather and store away.

ī' çȳ, like ice; frigid.

ĭn' tẽr val, a space of time.

ĭsth' mus (ĭs'-), a neck of land connecting larger bodies of land.

jō' vi al, merry; jolly.

jŭne' ture, a joining; a point of time when conditions meet.

măm' moth, an extinct species of elephant; very large.

mĭs' ere ant, a villain.

ne çĕs' sĭ ty, that which is indispensable.

ôr' nà ment, to adorn; an embellishment.

pĕn' ănçe, infliction for sin, or faults.

phāse (fāze), a particular aspect.

plū' ral, more than one.

pre sŭmp' tion, overweening confidence; probability.

prŏv i dĕn' tial, by God's providence.

pȳr' à mĭd, a solid, tapering to a point from any base except a circle.

rĕe ol lĕct', to recall to mind.

sąu' çy, insolent; impudent; pert.

stăg' nănt, motionless; not active or brisk.

sȳn ŏn' y mous, identical.

LESSON 71

DICTATION EXERCISE

Consult your dictionary for meaning of words.

I knew[1] she had a new[2] hat.
Many minors[3] are among the miners.[4]
You need[5] not knead[6] the bread.
The main[7] reason was on account of the horse's mane.[8]
The troops[9] were allowed to see the opera troupe.[10]
The most beautiful beech[11] grows on the beach.[12]
The boy was arrested for stealing[13] a piece of steel.[14]
Such idle[15] talk about the idol[16] is not mentioned in the "Idyls[17] of the King."
Let us meet[18] and mete[19] out to each person his share of the meat.[20]
After the marriage rite[21] was performed the millwright[22] said it was right[23] to write[24] with the right[25] hand.

Homophonous words,—what do they mean?

ore, oar, o'er	air, heir, ere	feign, fain, fane
rain, reign, rein	sight, site, cite	rode, road, rowed
raise, rays, raze	sent, cent, scent	to, too, two

LESSON 72

DRY GOODS

lạwn, a fine linen or cotton fabric with open texture.

lĭn′ en, cloth made of flax.

măck′ ĭn tŏsh, a waterproof outer garment; a rain-coat.

mēr′ çēr īzed, treated to produce a kind of silky appearance; as, *mercerized* cotton.

mō′ hair, a fabric made from the hair or wool of the Angora goat; or, an imitation of such fabric.

nēed′ le, a slender, pointed instrument used in sewing.

ôr′ gan dĭe, a kind of transparent, light muslin.

per cȧle′, a fine, cotton fabric, often printed on one side.

pĭl′ low, a cushion to support the head when reposing.

plăid, checkered cloth or pattern.

rĕm′ nant, a fragment; an unsold part.

sătch′ el, a handbag for clothing, etc.

săt′ ĭn, a silk cloth with a glossy surface.

săt ĭ nĕt′, thin kind of satin.

scärf, an article of dress worn loosely about the neck, shoulders or waist.
skęin, a knot of yarn.
skirt (skērt), the part of a dress below the waist.
tăf' fe tà, a fine smooth stuff of silk.
tär' là tan, a thin muslin.
thrĕad, a small twist of silk, cotton, flax, etc.
tow' el, a cloth for drying the person after a bath.
vęil, a covering of transparent material for the face.
wo͝ol' en, made of wool; pertaining to woolen cloths.
wǫrst' ed (wụst'-), a lightly twisted woolen yarn.
zĕph' yr (zĕf' er), a kind of yarn.

LESSON 73

MISCELLANEOUS

This test in spelling was given to the different grades in the schools of one of our large cities: "There were two boys at their home. Their mother said it was two o'clock and too late to go to school."

ac çēde', to assent; to agree.
dŏdge, to evade; an artifice.
dŏn' key, an ass.
ex tĕn' u āte, to lessen; to mitigate.
frĭv' o loŭs, trifling; petty.
gôr' ġeous (-jŭs), magnificent; very showy.
grĭ māçe', a made-up face.
in ăd' e quate, insufficient.
in jŭs' tiçe, wrong; injury.
in stăn tā' ne ous, immediate; occurring instantly.
ir re gĭst' i ble, resistless.
nois' y, boisterous; loud.
ŏr' à tŏr, an eloquent speaker.
pŏl y sŷl' là ble, a word of several syllables.
pŏmp' oŭs, stately.
prĕ' cious (prĕsh' us), highly prized; dear.
pre pŏn' der ançe, superiority in influence, weight, etc.
pre sŭmp' tu ous, unduly confident or bold.
re çĭp' ro cate, to give and take mutually.
shŭt' tle, a sliding thread-holder.
sphēre, a globe; round of duty.
stu pĕn' dous, wonderful; of prodigious size.
thē o rĕt' ie al, not practical; speculative.
tọur' nà ment (to͝or- *or* tûr-), a test of skill with several competitors.
un eŏn' scious (-shŭs), not conscious; insensible.

For "eye" training.

industrious	famous	partial	politician
courageous	hideous	facial	malicious
religious	courteous	social	seditious

LESSON 74

SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

NOTE: The second word in each pair is opposite in meaning to that of the first.

flĭm' sy, limp; thin; fragile.
sub stăn' tial, solid; true.

fôr' mi dȧ ble, alarming; tremendous.
ĭn sĭg nĭf' ĭ cant, unimportant.

grȧ tū' i tous, free; given voluntarily.
ob' lĭ gȧ tō ry, imposing obligation.

in' stĭ gāte, to stir up; to provoke.
rē prĕss', to restrain; to curb.

ir re prōach' ȧ ble, above reproach.
guĭlt' y, criminal; wicked.

ŏp' u lent, rich; affluent.
in' dĭ gent, needy; poor.

plĕn' te oŭs, copious; abundant.
ex haust' ed, consumed; drained.

wĭl' ў, subtle; artful; sly.
un so phĭs' ti cat ed, pure; artless.

pĭt' i fụl, merciful; calling forth pity.
erụ' el, merciless; hard-hearted.

pī' ous, religious; devout.
ĭm' pī ous, profane; irreligious.

ĕn' mi ty, hatred; hostility.
eôr dial' i ty (-jăl'-), sincerity.

re pĕl', to repulse; to drive back.
pro pĕl', to drive forward; urge.

Write a word the opposite of:

happy	little	difficult	industrious
full	clumsy	wholesome	artificial

LESSON 75

REVIEW

accommodate	expense	superintendent	courteous
acknowledgment	forty	crucible	intelligence
balance	judgment	invariably	commission
ninety	salary	consignor	proceeds
delineate	carbon	statement	protege
definite	invincible	cordiality	extempore
authorize	conscientious	dispel	valiant
sustenance	hoping	legible	ruffian
assuage	flimsy	fabric	gauze
wily	dissuade	juvenile	physique
phase	accessible	necessity	ornament
skein	recollect	synonymous	gorgeous
	propel	insignificant	

Illustrate the use of the following words in sentences:

separate	bias	ostensible	prey
serene	strategy	verbiage	eclat

LESSON 76

ELECTRICAL TERMS

ăm pęre' (-pār'), standard unit of electrical measurements.

an nŭn' ci ā tŏr (-shi-), an indicator; that which announces.

ăre, a very brilliant electric light.

ăr' mā ture, soft iron used in contact to maintain electrical power undiminished.

ăt' ŏm, the smallest particle of matter that can enter into combination.

băt' ter y, an apparatus for generating voltaic electricity.

bŏb' bin, either of the spool-shaped parts of an electro-magnet.

eā' ble grăm, a message sent by a submarine cable.

çĕll, a single jar of a voltaic battery.

çĭr' cuĭt (-kĭt), the path of an electric current.

coil, a spiral conductor.

cŏn dŭct' or, any substance which will transmit electricity.

cŭr' rent, a passage of electricity through a conductor.

de flĕc' tion, deviation of a magnetic needle; a turning aside.

dĭse, any flat, circular surface.

dȳ' nā mō, a machine for producing electric currents.

Ed' ĭ son, American electrician and inventor.

e lĕc trĭç' i ty, an invisible agent in nature.

e lĕc' tro cūte, to put to death by electricity.

e lĕc' trōde, ends of an opened electric circuit.

e lĕc' tro-măg' net, a magnetized bar of metal.

e lĕc trŏm' e ter, an instrument for measuring the quantity of electricity.

e lĕc' tro scōpe, an instrument for detecting the presence of electricity.

fil' ā ment, a fiber; a thread.

fūse, to dissolve; to melt; a safety-piece in an electric circuit that fuses when the current is too strong.

LESSON 77

DICTATION EXERCISE

Consult your dictionary for the meaning of words.

A story may be credible[1] and not creditable.[2]

Dispatch[3] may be spelled with an e.

His assistants[4] did not render him much assistance.[5]

Have all the attendants[6] in attendance[7] for instruction.

I have few adherents,[8] but their adherence[9] is strong.

Put away the excess[10] so that the rats cannot have access[11] to it.

The allegation[12] that the teachers cannot work sums in alligation[13] is false.

An irrepressible[14] student is not always an incorrigible[15] one.

Impetuous[16] people are oftentimes the subject of good-natured raillery.[17]

Winter reigns[18] after spring rains, and so navigation is temporarily[19] suspended.

The severe morality, marked charity, elegant[20] manners and thrifty habits of the Huguenots made them a most desirable acquisition[21] to the colonists.

A male graduate of a college is called an alumnus;[22] more than one, alumni:[23] a female graduate is called alumna; and more than one, alumnæ.

"There are quiet victories and struggles, great sacrifices[24] of self, and noble acts of heroism[25] done every day in nooks and corners, and in little households, and in men's and women's hearts."—*Charles Dickens.*

What is the difference between:

polite and kind	amateur and novice
veracity and truth	fetch and bring
avocation and vocation	adjacent and adjoining

LESSON 78

MISCELLANEOUS

Words frequently misspelled.

Only three words in our language end in *ceed:* they are *exceed, proceed,* and *succeed;* one in *sede, supersede.*

ad hēre', to stick fast to, or cleave to.
ad mĭs' si ble, entitled to be admitted; allowable.
al lĕġe', to declare; to bring forward.
bērth, an appointment; a place in a ship or railway car in which to sleep.
bĭrth, the act of coming into life; lineage.
ea rēer', general course of action or conduct.
eŏn çēde', to yield; to admit.
de çēive', to delude; to mislead.
dŏm i nēer', to be overbearing; to tyrannize.
ex çēed', to surpass; to outdo.
im pēde', to hinder; to obstruct.
im pĕl', to drive or urge forward.
in tēr çēde', to pass between; to arbitrate.
in tēr fēre', to clash; to interpose.
ō vēr sē' er, one who oversees; a superintendent.
pre çēde', to go before.
pro çēed', to advance; to go on.
rĕf' er ençe, relation; direction of the attention.
se çēde', to draw off; to retire.
sĭn çēre', true; not falsely assumed.

stăm pēde', to run away in a panic.
sŭc çēed', to come after; to prosper.
sū per sēde', to replace.
sûrge, to swell; a large wave or billow.
trăns fēr' a ble, capable of being transferred.

LESSON 79

ELECTRICAL TERMS

găl va nŏm' e ter, an instrument for measuring intensity of an electric current.
ġĕn' er ā tor, an apparatus which generates or produces.
hē' lix, a spiral line, as of wire in a coil.
ĭg nīte', to kindle.
in can dĕs' çent, glowing with intense heat; an electric lamp.
in dŭc' tion, electrical influence.
ĭn' su lāte, to prevent the transfer of electricity by using non-conductors.
ī' ŏns, elements of a body undergoing decomposition by electricity.
kĭ nĕt' ic, motory; moving or causing motion.
măg' net ism, the power of attraction.
mō' tŏr, a moving power.
ōhm, the unit of electrical resistance.
plăt' i num, a silver-colored, non-corrosive metal, possessing great weight and density.
po lăr' i ty, the quality of a body by virtue of which it exhibits opposite properties.
re sĭst' ançe, opposition to the passage of an electric current.
rhē' o stăt, a contrivance for regulating the strength of electrical currents.
stăt' ic, name applied to frictional electricity.
swĭtch, a device for shifting an electrical current.
tĕl' e grăm, a message by telegraph.
tĕl' e gràph, an apparatus for transmitting messages; to announce by telegraph.
tĕl' e phōne, an instrument to convey sound; to send a communication by telephone.
thēr' mal, pertaining to heat.
trăns mĭs' sion, the act of sending.
trăns mĭt' ter, that which transmits.
vōlt, a unit of electro-motive force.

LESSON 80

MISCELLANEOUS

"Be not simply good, be good for something."—*Thoreau.*

ăb scŏnd', to secrete one's self, or steal off in secret.
ăf fà bĭl' i ty, courtesy; ease of manner; sociability.
ăn te çēd' ent, going before.
ąu' to gràph, one's own signature.
bąu' ble, a cheap, showy plaything; a gewgaw.

çĕr' e mō ny, outward rite.
elăn dĕs' tine, secret; concealed.
elique (klēk), a faction; a coterie.
de ġĕn' er ate, to become worse; deteriorate.
dĕl e tē' rĭ ous, hurtful; noxious; destructive.
e lĕc tion ēer', to canvass for votes, or make interest for office.
Es' kĭ mo, a Greenlander.
fa çĭl' i ty, easiness in performing.
faḷ' ter, to hesitate; to waver.
fôr' tu nate, lucky; favored.
ġī' ant, a man of large size.
hăb' ĭt a ble, that which may be inhabited.
lăb' y rinth, a maze; a place full of windings.
me trŏp' o lis, a chief city.
nōt' a ble, memorable; noted or distinguished.
ŏf fĭ' ci āte (-fish' i-), to act as an officer or leader.
quaṛ' rel, to dispute; an angry contest.
rē' ġiŏn, district.
spĭ' ral, winding, like a screw.
vĭv' id, intense; bright.

LESSON 81

FISH, GAME AND FOWL

bass, a game fish of which there are many species.
eăn' vas-băck', a species of wild duck.
chĭck'en, a young bird or fowl.
eŏd' fish, an edible fish especially abundant on the Grand Banks.
dove, a kind of pigeon.
gōose (*pl.* **geese**), a web-footed bird.
grouse, a game bird highly prized for food.
gŭĭn'ea-fowl, a fowl of a dark gray color.
hâre, a small, rodent animal.
măck' ĕr el, one of the most important oceanic fishes used for food.
oys' tēr, a bivalvular mollusk.
pär' trĭdge, a species of quail-like, game bird.
phĕag' ant, a wild fowl.
pĭ' ġeon, a small dove-like bird.
pīke, a large fresh-water fish.
quāil, a small game bird.
răb' bit, a small game animal, often kept as a pet.
sär dĭne', a species of herring.
seaḷ' lŏp, a marine bivalve mollusk, the large muscle of which is used as a food.
shăd, an important market fish of which there are many varieties.
snīpe, a species of game bird found in meadows or near the water.
squĭr' rel, a small animal with a bushy tail.
sword' fĭsh (sōrd-), a very large edible sea fish with sword-like beak.
trout, an especially desirable game fish, generally found in brooks.
tûr' key, a large fowl, either wild or domesticated.

LESSON 82

MISCELLANEOUS

"Hope nothing from luck, and the probability is that you will be so prepared, forewarned and forearmed that all shallow observers will call you lucky."—*Bulwer Lytton.*

ăb o rĭg′ i nēs, first inhabitants.
ȧ pŏl′ o ġy, an excuse.
ȧ sȳ′ lum, a retreat; a refuge; a charitable institution.
băr bā′ ri an, a savage; uncivilized.
blĭz′ zard, a furioŭs snow and wind storm.
brų nĕtte′, a woman with dark complexion.
Chĕs′ a pēake, a large bay in Maryland.
de spŏnd′ en ċy, discouragement.
e clăt′ (-klă′), brilliant show; striking effect; applause.
ex pĭ rā′ tion, end; termination.
frŏn tiēr′, the border of a country.
gŭt′ tȧ-pēr′ chȧ, hardened juice of a tree.
il lĭb′ ēr al, stingy; niggardly; narrow-minded.
ĭm mēr′ sion, putting into a fluid; a dipping; engaging deeply.
im păss′ ȧ ble, that can not be passed.
in dĕf′ i nĭte, not precise; vague.
jŏg′ ġle, to shake slightly.
mŭs tȧċhe′, growth of hair on the upper lip of man.
ŏr′ tho dŏx, approved; sound in doctrine.
păr′ tĭ ele, an atom; a minute part.
plāgue, that which smites or troubles; to vex.
re ĭt′ ēr ate, to repeat.
shăc′ kles, fetters.
un rīght′ eous (-rī′ chus), evil; sinful.
ū sŭrp′, to seize and hold wrongfully.

LESSON 83

POST OFFICES AND POSTAL SERVICE

ăn ċĕl lā′ tion, act of cancelling or defacing.
ĕăr′ rĭ ēr, a messengęr; one who carries or delivers goods; as, a *mail carrier.*
ĕŏl lĕc′ tion, a gathering; act of collecting; an accumulation.
de lĭv′ ēr y, giving or transferring; act of delivering over.
dē părt mĕn′ tal, pertaining to a division or department.
dĭs trĭb′ u tĭng, assorting.
ĭn′ ċom ing, coming in; arriving.
ĭn spĕċt′ ōr, one who supervises; an official examiner.
māil, letters, papers, etc., received through a post office; to post.
mĕs′ sĕn ġēr, carrier; a bearer of messages.
out′ gō ing, going out; departing.
pōst′ ȧge, amount paid for conveyance of mail.

pōst′ al, pertaining to the post office service; a post card.
pōst′ mărk, the official stamp on a letter giving date and place received or mailed.
pōst′ mȧs tẽr, one in charge of a post office.
pōst′ pāid, having postage prepaid.
pouch, a bag.
rĕġ′ ĭs tẽred, formally recorded; particularly listed or attended to; as, a *registered* letter.
route (rōōt), the road or way traveled; a course.
rų′ ral, pertaining to the country.
schĕd′ ule (skĕd-), a formal list.
ŭn elāimed′, not called for; not claimed.
ŭn māil′ ȧ ble, not allowed in the mails.
ŭn sēaled′, opened; not sealed; permitting inspection without destroying wrapper.
wrăp′ pẽr (răp′-), covering.

Supplementary:

post card	post road	post office
dead letter	star route	money order
special delivery	Postal Ụnion	lock box
civil service	mail car	general delivery

LESSON 84

SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

NOTE: The second word in each pair is opposite in meaning to that of the first.

erōōk′ ĕd, distorted; twisted.
strāight, not crooked; direct.

mĭs lēad′, to deceive; to delude.
un de çēive′, to free from deception.

mȧs′ eu lĭne, manly or manlike.
fĕm′ i nĭne, womanly; effeminate.

ree′ ti tūde, integrity; uprightness.
in ĭq′ ui ty, sin; crime; injustice.

de tē′ ri o rāte, to impair.
ȧ mēl′ io rāte (-yō-), to improve.

sŭs pĕnse′, doubt; cessation.
de tẽr mi nā′ tion, purpose; decision.

ȧ droit′, skilful; clever.
ąwk′ ward, clumsy; not graceful.

ăġ′ ile, active; nimble.
elŭm′ sy, awkward; uncouth.

al lī′ ançe, a union; a league.
di vōrçe′, separation.

ĕm′ a nāte, originate; spring; rise.
tẽr′ mi nāte, to finish; complete.

eŏn′ se crāte, to set apart as sacred.
dĕs′ e crāte, to profane; misuse.

de fôrm′ i ty, distortion; misshapen.
beaū′ ty, grace; comeliness.

LESSON 85

MISCELLANEOUS

"Discipline aims at the removal of bad habits and the substitution of good ones."

ab hŏr′ rençe, extreme loathing; utter disgust.
ad jā′ çent, contiguous.
à nĕm′ o ne, the wind flower.
anx ī′ e ty, solicitude; distress of mind.
ăre′ tic, frigid; far northern.
be nĕf′ i çent, benevolent; bounteous.
eà prïçe′ (-prēs′), a whim; a sudden change of mood, opinion, etc.
eăg′ u al tў, accident; misfortune.
çĕl′ e brāte, to observe duly.
ehăsm, a deep opening or breach.
eon′ se quençe, that which is produced by a cause; effect.
dĭs çĕrn′, to see; to perceive; to judge.
ef fĭ′ cien çy, effectiveness.
e lĭç′ it, to draw out; to bring to light.
frĭg′ ĭd, cold; of low temperature.
fūçh′ sĭ à (-shĭ-), a beautiful flowering plant.
grā′ tĭs, freely; without cost.
Hĭ mä′ la yà (-mäh′-), a range of mountains between India and Thibet.
ĭs′ o lāte, to place by itself or alone.
mŭl′ ti tūde, a great number.
oe eŭr′ rençe, happening.
pēr suāde′, to influence by argument.
shrĭv′ el, to shrink.
stănd′ ard, a test; a banner; an upright support.
tôr′ toise (*or* -tus), a kind of turtle.

Give the opposite of:

obedient	keen	coarse	foreign
religious	delicate	hateful	skilful
pious	correct	successful	barbarian

LESSON 86

DICTATION EXERCISE

Consult your dictionary for meaning of words.

The froward[1] youth went forward[2] contrary to orders.
My ivory[3] headed cane is lying amid the green ivy.[4]
The glazier[5] tells of a glacier[6] of ice which destroyed his father's house.
The laver[7] is full of pieces of lava[8] from the volcano.
Do not touch the least[9] of it lest[10] you be poisoned.
Since the last flash of lightning[11] the sky is lightening[12] in the east.
I loathe[13] such conduct but was loath[14] to tell her so.

In what manner[15] did the manna[16] fall from Heaven?
You will lose[17] your squirrel if you turn him loose.[18]
Charles is muzzling[19] the calf's mouth with a piece of muslin.[20]
There was an ordinance[21] passed to increase the amount of ordnance.[22]
They united in a petition[23] to partition[24] the estate at once.
I recollect[25] well I could not re-collect[26] the fragments.

Homophonous words,—what do they mean?

key, quay	tide, tied	thyme, time	load, lode
wait, weight	bale, bail	need, knead	team, teem
lean, lien	pray, prey	vice, vise	hare, hair

LESSON 87

FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY

ăn tīque', old; a finish imitating age.
bōl' stēr, a support for the head.
buf fet' (**bo͝of-fā'**), a sideboard; a counter for refreshments.
chif fon ier', a tall chest of drawers.
com mode', a washstand with drawers.
couch, a seat; a bed or place for repose.
cup' board (**kŭb' bērd**), a small closet for dishes.
dăv' en port, a large upholstered lounge; an ornamental writing desk.
dress' er, a bureau with a mirror.
es cri toire' (**-twär'**), a writing desk.
hăs' sock, a small, stuffed foot-rest.
hăt' stănd, a hat-rack; a hat-tree.
lĕath ẽr ĕtte', an imitation of leather.
ma hŏg' a ny, valuable wood of reddish brown color much used in making fine furniture.
măt' tress, a stuffed bed or tick.
mĭr' rōr, looking-glass; any polished surface that reflects light.
re frĭg' er ā tor, a box or room for keeping food or other articles cool.
sĕt tee', a long seat with a back.
stō͞ol, a single seat with three or four legs.
suite (**swēt**), a set; as a parlor *suite*.
tete' a tete (**tāt' a tāt**), a short sofa intended to accommodate two or three persons.
up hōl' stēred, furnished with coverings, cushions, etc.
ve lours' (**-lo͞or'**), a kind of velvety fabric extensively used in upholstering.
ward' robe, a portable closet for clothes.
wĕath' ered (**-ẽrd**), seasoned; said of wood thoroughly dried, etc., for manufacturing purposes.

LESSON 88

MISCELLANEOUS

ȧ lū′ mĭ nŭm, a light, ductile metal.
ar tĭl′ ler ў, cannon, mortars, etc.
dăh′ lia (*or* **dāh-**), a plant bearing beautiful flowers.
de ca̤p′ i tāte, to behead.
de mŏc′ rȧ cy, a republic; a government by the people.
dĭ′ ȧ lect, a local form of speech.
di plō′ mȧ cy, the art of conducting negotiations with foreign governments; tact; shrewdness.
dĭ vīne′, holy; sacred; a clergyman.
dox ŏl′ o ġy, a hymn of praise to God.
hў dro phō′ bi ȧ, animal madness.
jū′ bi lēe, time of great joy.
mĕt ro pŏl′ i tan, belonging to a city.
miēn, demeanor; manners.
mu ṣē′ ŭm, a collection of curious things.
ôr′ chĕs trȧ, a band of musicians.
phĭ lăn′ thro pist, a lover of mankind.
pĭn′ ȧ fōre, a child's apron.
rāi′ ment, clothing.
ro tŭn′ dȧ, a circular building or hall.
scrąwl, bad writing.
spŏn tā′ ne ous, self-generated; willing.
sy rĭn′ gȧ, a sweet-scented flower.
thē ŏl′ o ġy, science of God and divine things.
trȧ pēze′, a swinging horizontal bar, used in gymnastics.
trąus seau′ (**trōō sō′**), the outfit of a bride, including clothes, etc.

LESSON 89

GASFITTING AND PLUMBING

çis′ tẽrn, a reservoir; a tank.
coup′ ling (**kŭp′-**), connection; a device which connects adjacent parts.
çўl′ in der, the barrel of an air or other pump.
dīe, a tool for cutting threads on bolts; also, for punching holes, etc.
e jĕct′ or, a jet pump for lifting water from a space.
fąu′ çet, a fixture for drawing liquid from a cask or vessel.
fĭl′ ter, a strainer; to purify.
flănġe, a projecting edge or rim, as on a pipe, etc.
fōr′ çĕps, pincers.
hў drąu′ lic, conveying, or acting by, water; pertaining to fluids in motion.
hў′ drănt, discharge pipe for water main; a water plug.
ŏr′ i fiçe, a small opening into a cavity.
plī′ ers, a kind of small pinchers with long jaws.
plŭn′ ġer, a piston, used as a forcer in pumps.
rēam′ er, an instrument for enlarging a round hole.

săn′ i tā ry, of or pertaining to health; hygienic.

sew′ er age (sū′-), the general drainage of a city or town by means of sewers.

sĭnk, a drain to carry off waste water; to submerge; to depress.

sī′ phŏn, a device by which liquid can be transferred to a lower level, generally a bent tube or pipe.

sŏl′ der (sŏd′ er), a fusible metallic cement.

spĭg′ ot, a faucet.

spout, a discharging pipe or orifice.

thrĕad, the spiral rib of a bolt, screw, or nut.

vălve, a lid, plug, or cover to admit, or prevent passage of, a liquid.

vīse, a clamping device for holding work, as in filing.

LESSON 90

REVIEW

residence	inhabitants	buffet	suite
develop	eligible	circuit	electricity
lose	loose	indispensable	liniment
telegram	asylum	apology	until
pheasant	mustache	frontier	despondency
impassable	pigeon	conductor	shackles
facility	mackintosh	antecedent	turkey
allege	quarrel	solder	clique
clumsy	mackerel	cistern	iniquity
precious	squirrel	sanitary	recollect
organdie	glazier	refrigerator	concede
exceed	cupboard	hydrant	cylinder
	reference	velours	

Illustrate the use of the following words in sentences:

panacea	purport	anomalous	ordinance
immigrant	sedentary	anonymous	orthodox

LESSON 91

GRAIN AND STOCK BROKERAGE

beâr, a short seller for a decline.

brō′ ker, an agent; one who transacts business on commission.

brō′ kĕr age, commission; the business or employment of a broker.

bụll, a buyer for an advance; as, to *bull* stocks.

clēar′ an çeş, shipments of grain and flour from lake or sea ports.

côr′ ner, an artificial scarcity created by holding property for high prices; to obtain control of.

fū′ tureş, future values of merchandise or stocks.

hĕdġe, buying or selling against other open trades to avert a loss.

lĭq uĭ dā' tion, selling of property previously bought or contracted for; "evening up."

lŏng, one who has property bought in anticipation of a rise in price.

mȧ nĭp' u lāt ed, under artificial control; as a *manipulated* market.

mär' ġĭn, security deposited with a broker to protect contracts.

ŏp' tion, a conditional contract; the right or power of choosing.

ō ver bought', more property bought than warranted by conditions.

o ver sĕll', to sell more than can be delivered.

o ver trād' ing, speculation carried to unsafe limits.

pĕgged (pĕġ' d), said of a market that refuses either to advance or to decline.

point, on stock exchanges, one dollar a share.

scălp' er, one who trades in options continually, making quick and frequent turns; an irregular broker.

shôrt, one who has sold stock that he does not own in anticipation of a decline in price.

squēezed, said of "short sellers" who are forced to pay artificially high prices for property.

străd' dle, an option giving a holder of stocks the double privilege of "give" or "take" at a certain price.

tĭck' ẽr, a telegraphic instrument recording stock quotations on paper tape.

un lōad' ing, selling in large quantities.

whĭp' sąwed, losing both ways; buying at the top and selling at the bottom.

LESSON 92

MISCELLANEOUS

"The manner of doing is of more consequence than the thing done.

ȧs sųre', to confirm; to assert positively.

bȧ rŏm' e ter, an instrument denoting atmospheric pressure.

blûr, to dim; to blot.

cȧ lăm' ĭ ty, disaster.

çhăm pāgne' (-pāne'), a highly effervescent wine.

chā' ŏs, disorder or confusion.

chōre, a small job of work.

çĭn' der, a partially burned substance.

con ġēal', to freeze.

cŏn nois seųr' (kŏn ĭ sųr'), a critical judge of things; one well versed.

dĭs ȧs' trous, calamitous; unlucky.

dū' te ous, obedient; compliant.

ē' ġrĕss, a place of exit.

ĕs pous' al, the act of espousing.

ĕs' sĕnçe, nature of a thing; substance.

fęte (**fāte**), a festival.
ġĕn′ ẽr ous, liberal; noble.
Hāy′ tĭ (**hā′ tĭ**), an island republic east of Cuba.
ĭn çĕn′ tive, motive.
in ĕv′ ĭ tà ble, certain; unavoidable.
prŏġ nŏs′ ti ēate, to foretell by indications.
prō hĭb′ ĭt, to forbid.
pro ṣā′ ic, dull; like prose.
whōa (**whō**), stop.
wĭz′ ard, a magician.

LESSON 93

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

chēese, the curd of milk.
çĭn′ nà mon, a variety of spice.
eō′ eoa, a preparation similar to chocolate used in making a beverage.
eŏf′ fēe, a shrub and its berry.
fĭr′ kĭn, a wooden vessel used for butter, lard, etc.
flour, the finely ground meal of wheat.
ġăl′ lon, a liquid measure of four quarts.
ġĭn′ ġer, a root, ground for spice.
glū′ eōse, a kind of sugar, less sweet than cane-sugar.
măe a rō′ nĭ, a food made of paste.
mătch′ eṣ, sticks prepared for catching fire by friction.
mo lăs′ sĕṣ, syrup made from vegetable juice or sap.
mŭs′ tard, a plant and its seed.
nut′ mĕg, the hard aromatic kernel of the nutmeg tree.
ōat′ mēal, meal made of oats.
pĭe′ kle, any article of food preserved in brine or vinegar.
rāi′ ṣins, dried grapes.
sôr′ ghŭm, Chinese sugar-cane.
spà ġhĕt′ ti (**-ġĕt′-**), a kind of macaroni.
tăp ĭ ō′ ca, obtained from the roots of a Brazilian plant.
to băe′ eo, a plant, the dried leaves of which are used for chewing and smoking.
thȳme (**tīm**), a plant much used in cooking.
và nĭl′ là, a flavoring extract made from the vanilla bean.
vĕġ′ e tà ble, an edible plant.
vĭn′ e ġar, an acid liquor.

LESSON 94

SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

NOTE—The second word in each pair is opposite in meaning to that of the first.

ī tĭn′ er ant, traveling about.
stā′ tion ā ry, not moving; fixed.
hu mĭl ĭ ā′ tion, chagrin; vexation.
grăt i fi eā′ tion, delight; satisfaction.
păr sĭ mō′ nĭ ous, stingy; penurious.
ex trăv′ à ġănt, prodigal; wasteful.
se rēne′, clear; calm.
tĕm pĕst′ ū ous, stormy; boisterous.

tôr'ture, agony; torment.
ec' stą sy, rapture; excessive joy.

vĕt' ẽr an, one long in service.
re eruit', one newly enlisted.

tī' ny, very small.
gi găn' tic, immense; huge.

ą lăc' ri ty, cheerful readiness.
re lŭc' tançe, aversion; repugnance.

ăn i mŏs' i ty, hatred; antipathy.
sym' pą thy, compassion; pity.

glĭmpse, a short hurried view.
serų' ti ny, minute inspection.

făc' tious (-shus), turbulent.
gēn' ial (-yăl), kindly; sympathetic.

de rĭ' sion, ridicule; scorn.
rĕv' er ençe, veneration; respect.

Give the opposite of:

master	wrath	delighted	prompt
worthy	tedious	saintly	hence

LESSON 95

HARDWARE TERMS

ăm mu nĭ' tion, powder, balls, etc.
ăn nēaled', made tough by heating, then cooling slowly; as, *annealed* wire.
ąwl, a pointed instrument for piercing small holes.
bĕl' lôws, an instrument for blowing fires.
bĕn' zĭne, an oil used for cleaning, etc.
bĕv' el, a kind of square used by carpenters, masons, etc.
bŭtt, a hinge used in hanging doors.
căn' ĭs tẽr, a metal box for coffee, tea, etc.
cär' trĭdge, a charge for a firearm.
chăf' ĭng-dĭsh, a vessel for cooking on the table.
clēav' ẽr, an ax-like knife used by butchers.
cŏm' pass ĕs, an instrument for describing circles, measuring figures, etc.
côrk' screw, an instrument for drawing corks from bottles.
cŭt' ler ў, edged tools, such as knives, shears, razors, etc.
ĕn ăm' eled (-ĕld), having a glossy or variegated surface; glazed.
fĭl' ter, a device for straining impurities from water, etc.
găl' vą nīze, to coat, as iron with zinc.
gāuġe (gāġe), an instrument used to strike a line parallel to the straight side of a board, etc.
gĭm' lĕt, a small tool for boring holes.
ġouġe, a chisel with hollow blade; to scoop out.

grăn′ ite-wâre, a kind of iron ware, coated with granite enamel.

grīnd′ stōne, a flat circular stone hung upon an axis and used for sharpening tools, etc.

hĭnge, the attachment upon which a door or cover swings.

ī′ şĭn glăss, pure gelatin; a name for mica.

jȧ pănned′, coated with a black polish.

Supplementary.

lawn mower	fishing tackle	napkin ring
barbed wire	nail puller	sewing machine

LESSON 96

DICTATION EXERCISE

Consult your dictionary for meaning of words.

It requires great patience[1] to attend such discontented patients.[2]
He used the fallen pillar[3] for his pillow[4] on that fatal night.
He unpacked the presents[5] in my presence.[6]
We pitied[7] her because she was so pitted[8] by the small-pox.
If you do not proscribe[9] its use, prescribe[10] some regulations concerning it.
The populace[11] are generally discontented in a very populous[12] city.
Poplar[13] is the most popular[14] timber in our line of work.
Many princes[15] are suitors of the young princess.[16]
Prophesy[17] a good prophecy.[18]
Will a dish of suet[19] suit[20] any person in your suite?[21]
The subtle[22] spider weaves a web of subtile[23] thread.
Do not ridicule[24] my old reticule.[25]

What is the difference between:

hope and expect	economical and frugal
anticipate and expect	abridgment and abstract

homogeneous and heterogeneous

LESSON 97

MISCELLANEOUS

"Hope thinks nothing difficult; despair tells us that difficulty is insurmountable."

ăl low′ ançe, a stated amount or quantity; toleration.

ăn′ çes tōr, one from whom a person descends.

ȧ skew′, awry; out of proper position.

çhȧ rāde′, an acted enigma.

cŏm pŭl′ sion, force applied; act of compelling.

eqŭ' rĭ er, a messenger sent in haste.
erī' sis, a turning point; a decisive moment.
de sīr' a bĭl' i ty, state or quality of being desirable.
dĭs coun' te nançe, to look upon with disfavor.
dĭs crēet', cautious; prudent.
dĭ vēr' sion, turning aside; pastime.
ex çĕss' ive, beyond just limits.
ex păn' sion, the act of expanding.
fĕl' o ny, a high crime.
fēr' vŏr, ardor; intense feeling.
flăm' beau (-bō), a torch.
im prăc' ti ca ble, impossible.
lĕav' en, a fermenting mixture.
măg na nĭm' i ty, generosity; largeness of spirit.
mē' di ā tŏr, intercessor.
ŏb' so lēte, out of use.
pĭt' i a ble, deserving pity.
po lỹg' a my, marriage with more than one wife or husband at a time.
Que bĕc', a province of Canada; also a city.
su pērb', grand; elegant.

LESSON 98

HARDWARE TERMS

lā' dle, a cuplike spoon with a long handle.
lĕv' el, a carpenter's instrument; flat; even.
măl' let, a small maul.
maul, a heavy wooden hammer.
mĕt' al, an elementary substance, such as gold, iron, etc.
mī' ter-box, a box for holding boards, etc., to be sawed at an angle or bevel.
năph' thà (năf'- *or* năp'-), an oil used for cleaning and heating.
nĭck' el-plāt' ed, coated or plated with nickel.
nĭp' ple, a pipe fitting for connecting two other fittings.
păd' lŏck, a strong detachable lock.
pis' tol, a small firearm.
rāke, a garden, or farm tool.
rī' fle, a gun with a grooved barrel.
sçĭs' sors, a small cutting instrument.
scōōp, a deep shovel; a ladle.
screw-drīv' er, a tool for inserting screws.
shĕl lac', a resinous substance used in varnishes, dyes, etc.
slĕdge, a large heavy hammer.
spī' dēr, an iron kitchen utensil.
sprĭnk' ler, a watering pot.
stēel' yărd (*also* stīl' yērd), a device for weighing.
tŭr' pĕn tīne, an oil used in mixing paints, etc.
twēe' zers, pincers; nippers.
vĕn' ti lā tor, a device for supplying fresh air.
wrĕnch, a tool for pulling or twisting.

Supplementary:

oil stove — dinner pail — sash weight
can opener — pocket knife — door mat

LESSON 99

MISCELLANEOUS

"It ought to be no disparagement to a star that it is not the sun."

af fil′ i ate, to unite; to adopt.
ăn′ gu lar, having angles; lean.
bĕn e făc′ tōr, a friendly helper.
bĕv′ er age, a drink; that which is drunk.
fā′ tal, deadly; disastrous.
fō′ li age, leaves of a tree.
fōr′ çi ble, impressive; vigorous.
fŭ′ gi tive, fleeing, or having fled, as from justice; runaway.
hăp′ hăz ard, at random.
hўp oc′ rĭ sў, deceit; to play a part.
ĭm mē′ dĭ ate ly, without delay.
ĭn ex cūs′ a ble, not to be justified.
lŭl′ lą bў, a cradle song.
mĭs′ sile, a projectile.
môr′ sel, a small portion.
nĕg′ li gent, careless; neglectful.
Nĭ că rą′ gua (nēe caw raw′ gwa), a republic of Central America.
ŏc cā′ sion, a particular event or juncture.
pēer, a nobleman; an equal; to peep.
pĕn i tĕn′ tia ry (-sha-), a prison.
săt′ īre, sarcasm; a sarcastic speech or essay.
scăf′ fold, an elevated platform.
sûr′ nāme, the family name.
sûr vey′, to measure, as land; to view.
vĕn′ er āte, to revere; to cherish.

Take a second glance at the following words:

accommodate	tobaccos	forty	parcel
superintendent	balance	ninety	legible
privilege	perceive	separate	cancel
judgment	marvelous	using	referred

LESSON 100

HARNESS AND SADDLERY

băck′ band, part of a harness used to hold up shafts of a carriage.
bĭl′ let, a strap or loop which enters a buckle.
blĭnd′ ēr, a screen on the bridle.
breech′ ing (brĭch′-), the hinder part of a harness.
brī′ dle, head-gear for governing a horse.
bŭck′ le, an instrument for fastening straps.
chĕck′ rein, a rein to prevent a horse from lowering his head.
chōke′ strap, a strap to keep a horse's collar in place.
çinch, a strong saddle girth.
erup′ per, the loop which passes under a horse's tail.

girth, the strap by which a saddle is fastened to a horse.

hal' ter, a rope or strap for leading or tying a horse.

hāmes, a kind of collar for horses.

här' ness, equipments of a horse, etc.

hôrn, the high pommel of a saddle.

hous' ing, a covering for a horse's saddle; a horsecloth.

lăr' ĭ at, a lasso; used also in picketing a horse.

măr' tin gāle, a strap to hold down the head of a horse.

pŏm' mĕl, the knob of a saddlebow.

rein, strap of a bridle by which the horse is governed.

săd' dle, part of a harness; seat for a rider.

spûr, an instrument to hasten the speed of a horse.

stĭr' rup, part of the saddle for the foot.

sûr' cĭn gle, a girth for binding on a saddle, blanket, etc.

trā' ces, the straps of a harness extending to the whiffletrees; a tug.

LESSON 101

MISCELLANEOUS

"The liberty of discussion is the great safeguard of all other liberties."—*Macaulay.*

brĭt' tle, fragile; liable to break.

brōgue, a dialectic pronunciation.

çe mĕnt', an adhesive substance; to stick together.

con vērt' ĭ ble, capable of being changed.

cō quĕtte' (-ket'), a flirt.

de nī' al, refusal.

dĭs tĭn' guĭsh, to note difference between; to confer eminence.

fiēnd, an intensely malicious person.

im mŏr' al, sinful; dissolute.

in dŭl' gent, lenient; prone to indulge.

in' tri cate, complex; complicated.

lăs' si tūde, languor.

Ma cau' lay, English historian, essayist, poet and statesman.

ŏm nĭp' o tence, infinite power.

ōre, native mineral.

pīque (pēk), stinging vexation; to stimulate to action.

prŏm e nāde', a walk for amusement or exercise.

rā' dĭ ŭs, semi-diameter of a circle or sphere.

răp' tur ous, ecstatic; joyous.

re sĕm' blançe, likeness.

rhȳme (rīme), to correspond in sound; a couplet; poetry.

rhȳthm (rĭth' m), regular succession of motions, sounds, etc.

rōgue, a dishonest person; a rascal.

rŭm' mage, to search by overturning things.

twĭtch, to jerk.

LESSON 102

HEATING, LIGHTING AND VENTILATING

ă çĕt′ ў lēne, a n illuminating g a s making a very brilliant light.

ănd′ ī ron, iron support for burning logs.

ăs bĕs′ tŏs, a kind of mineral unaffected by fire.

căn de lā′ brum (*pl.*, -brȧ), a candlestick with branches.

çhăn de liēr′, a frame or support for lights.

chĭm′ ney, a passage for smoke; a flue.

clĭnk′ er, slag which forms in stoves or furnaces.

cōal, a combustible mineral substance used for fuel.

cŏm bŭs′ ti ble, easily inflammable.

ĕl′ bōw, any turn or bend like that of the arm joint.

e lĕc tro liēr′, a frame for supporting electric lamps.

fĕnd′ er, a screen for an open fireplace.

fīre′-dog, an andiron.

flūe, passage for a current of air.

fū′ el, wood or any substance that feeds fire.

fûr′ naçe, an enclosed fire-place.

găs′ o līne, a highly volatile mixture.

grāte, a frame for holding fuel while burning.

heärth, floor of a fire-place.

kĕr′ o sēne, an oil used for illuminating purposes.

pe trō′ le ŭm, an inflammable liquid exuding from the earth.

rā′ dĭ ā tor, that which radiates heat.

rānġe, a kind of cooking stove.

rĕġ′ is ter, a damper for regulating ventilation.

trăn′ sŏm, a swinging window over a door.

LESSON 103

MISCELLANEOUS

The power to acquire, retain, and use information properly, is education in its broad sense. "He who can confine his entire attention to a point for ten minutes," some one says, "is educated." Do you believe it?

ă pŏs′ tle (-pos′ l), one of the twelve chosen by Christ; a zealous advocate of any doctrine.

cās′ tĭ gāte, to chastise.

con fĭ dĕn′ tial, trusted; intimate.

con′ so nant, in harmony with; any letter of the alphabet not a vowel.

cŭl′ prĭt, a guilty pĕrson.

dăz′ zle, to blind temporarily with brilliance.

dĕx′ tĕr ous, expert; skilful.

dĭ vĭs′ ĭ ble, capable of being divided.

gnąw (nąw), to bite or tear with the teeth.

hăl lĕ lū' iah (-yah), a song of praise to God.
hōe' ing, cutting with a hoe.
ī dĕn' tĭe al, the same.
mĭs'ēr a ble, wretched; forlorn.
pā rĕn' the sĭs, the marks ( ); an explanatory clause.
plạu' si ble, apparently right.
Prĕs bỹ tē' rĭ an, a religious sect.
prĭm' i tĭve, first; primeval; earliest.
pỹr o tĕch' nĭes, pertaining to fireworks.
seăn' dal, slander; malicious defamation.
spŏnge, an absorbent, elastic substance; to clean.
sŭf' fo cāte, to stifle; to choke.
tăc' tĭes, system of procedure; the science of military and naval evolutions.
tĕp'id, lukewarm.
un ērr' ing, exact; unfailing; making no mistake.
wrĭn' kle, to crease; a crease.

For "eye" training.

voluminous	sufficient	palatial	patient
righteous	facetious	musician	ancient
erroneous	patience	conscience	deficient

LESSON 104

SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

NOTE: The second word in each pair is opposite in meaning to that of the first.

ăd' vēr tīse, to publish; to disclose.
sŭp prĕss', to withhold; to repress.

re plĕn' ish, to stock anew.
im pŏv' er ish, to make poor.

rĕg' o lūte, firm; determined.
văç' il lāt ing, wavering.

ex ăg' ger āte, to overstate; enlarge.
un der ĕs' tĭ mate, undervalue.

prĕd' e çĕs sŏr, one who precedes.
sŭc çĕs' sŏr, one who follows.

dĭs păr' age, to undervalue; to decry.
ex tōl', to praise highly.

in vēi' gle, to ensnare; to lead astray.
ĕx' tri cāte, to free; disentangle.

per çēive', to discern; to see.
mĭs con çēive', to misapprehend.

com mū' ni cate, to impart; to share.
se crēte', to hide; conceal.

con tăm' i nāte, to corrupt by contact.
cleănse, to clean; to purify.

ĕph ĕm' ēr al, short-lived.
pēr pĕt' u al, everlasting; eternal.

vī vā' cious, full of life.
in ăn' i māte, dead; dull.

Write a word nearly synonymous with:

flesh	tendency	decrease	imminent
familiar	access	devise	extant
specimen	assay	illicit	insight

LESSON 105

REVIEW

brokerage	scalper	blur	connoisseur
liquidation	inevitable	disastrous	cocoa
cinnamon	macaroni	molasses	vegetable
raisins	tapioca	tobacco	reverence
itinerant	stationary	extravagant	cutlery
gigantic	reluctance	derision	economical
gauge	auger	canister	impracticable
abridgment	isinglass	prophecy	sieve
turpentine	pistol	crisis	negligent
survey	wrench	forcible	convertible
pique	surcingle	halter	confidential
divisible	resemblance	rummage	perceive
	vacillating	predecessor	

Illustrate the use of the following words in sentences:

corps	inevitable	ubiquity	pedal
levee	fictitious	inherent	corpse

LESSON 106

HOTELS, CAFES AND RESTAURANTS

băn' quĕt, a feast.

bouil lon' (bōōl yôn'), broth or clear soup.

brĕak' făst, the morning meal.

ca fe', a restaurant; room for serving liquors.

cŏn fĕe' tion er y, sweetmeats.

cŏn som mē', clear soup or bouillon.

cū' li na ry, relating to cookery.

en trēe' (ăn trā'), a dish served between courses.

ĕl e vā' tŏr, a cage for conveying persons to different floors.

fīre'-es cāpe, a contrivance, generally on the outside of a building, for affording quick egress in case of fire.

frĭe as sēe', a kind of meat stew.

grĭll, to broil on a gridiron.

guĕst, a lodger or boarder; a visitor.

lăv' a to ry, a place for washing.

lŏb' by, the main entrance hall of a hotel.

lŭnch' eon (-ŭn), a light repast between meals.

me nū', a bill of fare.

rĕs' tau rănt, a place where meals are served; a cafe.
pās' trў, such articles of food as pies, cakes, etc.
sąu' sąge, minced meat for food.
seŭl' ler y, a place where culinary utensils are kept.
shĕr' bĕt, a flavored water-ice.
sĭr' loin, a loin of beef.
tą̀' ble d'hôte (tą̀' bl' dōt), regular; ordinary; the regular meal, as a *table d'hote* dinner.
tą̀ bäs' co, a sauce made from red peppers.

LESSON 107

DICTATION EXERCISE

Consult your dictionary for meaning of words.

That fine bridle[1] must have been left by the bridal[2] party.
The cork would not buoy[3] up the boy.
The grounds of this cemetery[4] are laid out with symmetry.[5]
I met by chance[6] with a book of chants.[7]
A man with so small a salary[8] cannot afford to buy celery.[9]
This critic[10] wrote a good critique[11] on the book.
The sailors carried my silver cruse[12] on their last cruise.[13]
As I jumped across the creek[14] I felt a crick[15] in my neck.
Many correspondents[16] make my daily correspondence[17] very heavy.
I am confident[18] that he will not make you his confidant.[19]
Seize[20] him if he does not cease[21] from his depredations.
Wreathe[22] a wreath for the victor.
I doubted his veracity[23] but not his voracity.[24]
His relict[25] keeps his watch as the only relic of her husband.

What is the difference between:

arduous and difficult	accurate and precise
biased and prejudiced	discerning and discriminating
indolent and lazy	happen and transpire

LESSON 108

MISCELLANEOUS

"The moral grandeur of independent integrity is the sublimest thing in nature."

com plā' çen çy, self-satisfaction.
con' fĭs cate, to seize by authority.
cor rŭpt' i ble, subject to decay.
de cō' rum, dignity; propriety of speech and behavior.
dęign (dāne), to allow; to condescend.
dĭs re spĕct' fụl, uncivil; discourteous.
dŭn' ġeon (-jŭn), a close prison; a dark, underground cell.

en çīr′ ele, to surround; to enclose by a circle.

ex pō′ sure, the act of laying open; making public.

făl′ la çy, mistake; deceptive or false appearance.

fīr′ mă mĕnt, the sky; the heavens.

foi′ ble, failing; weakness.

ġym năs′ tĭes, athletic exercises.

hī′ bẽr nāte, to winter in close quarters, as some reptiles, etc.

in clĕm′ ent, severe, as applied to weather; not mild.

ser′ ġeant (**sär-′** *or* **sẽr-′**), a military officer.

sŭs çĕp′ tĭ ble, sensitive; capable of receiving impressions.

Tĕn′ nў sŏn, English poet laureate.

tēe tō′ tal er, an abstainer from intoxicants.

te nā′ cious, tough; unyielding; adhesive; retentive.

tŭn′ nel, an underground passage; to make a tunnel.

un eoŭ′ ple, to disjoin.

ŭn ĭn tĕl′ lĭ ġi ble, obscure; not understood.

un kĕmpt′, untidy; unpolished; not combed.

vōgue, fashion; mode.

Homophonous words,—what do they mean?

prays, preys, praise	sees, seas, seize	viol, vial, vile
born, bourne, borne	bole, boll, bowl	cite, site, sight
vain, vane, vein	ceil, seal, seel	pear, pare, pair

LESSON 109

INSURANCE

ăe′ çi dent, injury not self-inflicted; an unexpected event.

ăe′ tu a rў, an officer of a life insurance company who computes values of contingent liabilities, etc.

ăd jŭst′ ment, settlement of fire losses or claims; disposition.

ăf′ fix, to subjoin, annex, or add at the close or end; connect; unite.

ăn′ çes try, birth or honorable descent.

ăn nū′ i ty, a sum of money payable annually for a stated period.

ăr′ son, the malicious burning of a dwelling-house or other property of another person.

bĕn e fī′ çi ą ry (**-fĭsh′-**), one to whom insurance is paid.

dĭs ą bĭl′ i ty, helplessness.

ĕn dow′ ment, insurance paid before death at a fixed time.

fôr′ feĭ ture, the loss of some right, estate, etc., by an offense, breach of condition, or other act.

frą tẽr′ ni ty, a company; a brotherhood; men of the same class, etc.

frā tēr' nal, mutually helpful.
hăz' ard ous, dangerous; risky; uncertain.
in ĕŏn vērt' i ble, nonchangeable.
in dĕm' nĭ ty, security against loss.
in sụr' ā ble, capable of being insured.
lăpsed (lăpst), ineffectual, void, or forfeited; to pass slowly or by degrees.
mŏr tăl' i ty, deaths in relation to numbers.
mū' tu al, shared alike; common; joint; reciprocal.
non-fôr' feĭt ā ble, not forfeitable on account of payment.
pŏl' i çy, contract of insurance; a course.
prē' mĭ um, a sum of money paid for insurance; a reward.
re new' ā ble, capable of being extended.
un' der-wrī ter, a person that makes insurance a business.

LESSON 110

MISCELLANEOUS

ā bўss', a bottomless gulf.
ăf' fā ble, gracious; courteous.
ăp' pe tīte, desire for food or drink.
ăs sō' cĭ āte (-shĭ-), a companion; to bring together.
ăth' lēte, one trained in physical exercises.
co hē' sive, having the property of sticking together.
co nŭn' drŭm, a kind of riddle.
con vŭlse', to disturb; to cause spasms.
ĕth' ics, the science of human duty.
fe rō' cious, fierce; savage.
fĭc tĭ' tious, not real; feigned.
hi lā' rĭ ous, mirthful; boisterously merry.
in dis creēt', imprudent.
lŭx ū' rĭ ant, abundant in growth; excessive.
mŭf' fle, to cover close; to wrap.
mū' tĭ lāte, to disfigure; to maim.
pēr spīre', to sweat.
prŏph' et, one who foretells.
pū' rĭ fy, to cleanse; to make pure.
pûr sūe', to follow persistently.
săc' rā ment, the Lord's supper; an oath; a solemn covenant.
tĕnd' ĕn çy, inclination; drift; bent.
Thames (tĕmz), a river.
trāi' tor, a betrayer.
vĕnġe' ançe (vĕnj' ans), retributive punishment.

One word is usually made of such as the following:

anyhow	freemason	racetrack	overnight
lawsuit	massmeeting	inasmuch	schoolboy
gaslight	bookkeeper	billboard	racehorse

LESSON 111

JEWELRY AND OPTICAL GOODS

brāçe′ let, an ornament for the wrist.
brĭl′ liant (-yănt), a diamond or other gem of the finest cut.
brōōch, an ornamented clasp, usually worn at the throat.
căr′ at, twenty-fourth part; a weight of four grains.
ear′ ring, a jewel for the ear.
ĝĕm, a precious stone of any kind.
ĝŏĝ′ ĝleş, a kind of spectacles used as a screen or protection.
guărd, a watch chain or cord.
hŭnt′ ing-cāse, a name applied to watches protected on both sides by metal.
lŏck′ et, a catch; a small ornamental picture-case.
mī′ ero scōpe, an instrument to aid the eye in examining minute objects.
mount′ ing, setting to advantage; as, *mounting* a diamond; a setting.
o pāque′, not transparent.
ŏp tĭ′ cian, a maker or seller of optical goods.
ox′ i dīzed, dark and shadow effects produced on silver.
pĕn′ dū lŭm, an oscillating weight.
plāt′ ed, coated with some metal different from the fundamental one.
rĕg′ ū lā tŏr, a clock of superior excellence; that which regulates.
sĭl′ ver-wâre, dishes, ornaments, etc., made of silver.
sŏl′ i tâire, a precious stone, most frequently a diamond, set by itself.
spĕc′ tà cle, an aid to the eyes; a show.
stĕr′ e o scōpe, an instrument to give to pictures the appearance of solid form.
stĕr′ ling, standard value; pure; as, *sterling* silver.
tĕl′ e scōpe, an instrument for viewing distant objects.
trăns lū′ çent, transparent; clear.

Precious stones:

amethyst	carnelian	diamond	opal	sardius
beryl	cat's-eye	emerald	pearl	sardonyx
bloodstone	chalcedony	garnet	ruby	topaz
carbuncle	chrysolite	onyx	sapphire	turquoise

LESSON 112

MISCELLANEOUS

ā′ ĕr o nąut, a balloonist.
ăn nounçe′, to proclaim.
ąu tŏn′ o my, self-government, or political independence.
băt tăl′ ion, a body of troops.
brųise, to injure; to batter; to dent.
eà pā′ cious, roomy.
eŏn çēit′ ed, vain, proud.

e͡on flā grā' tion, a great fire.
e qui lĭb' ri um, equipoise; state of being balanced.
gănt, meager; lean.
guā' no, a fertilizer.
in sāne', bereft of reason.
lĭs' ten (-en), to hearken.
Ma nĭl' ä, a city in the Philippines.
mēr' çi fụl, humane; full of mercy.
ŏs' çĭl lāte, to swing to and fro.
păr tĭç' i pāte, to share in; to partake.
prē pŏs sĕss', to impress favorably; to preoccupy.
rĕt' i çent, inclined to keep silent; reserved.
rĭ dĭc' ū lous, absurd; droll.
săne' tŭm, a retreat; a private room.
săt is făc' to rĭ ly, in a satisfactory manner.
slŭg' gard, an idler.
slūiçe, a water or flood gate.
sŭp' plĭ ant, entreating; one who supplicates.

Take a second glance at the following words:

deceive	mileage	cellar	derision
suspense	Tuesday	village	salary
salable	February	caprice	persuade

LESSON 113

LEGAL TERMS

"The public welfare is the highest law."—*Legal Maxim.*

ä bĕt' ter, } one who aids or encour-
ä bĕt' tor, } ages another to commit a crime.
ä bey' ançe, a state of suspension or temporary inaction.
ăb sŏlve', to free from; to pardon.
ăc çĕs' so ry, one who helps to commit a crime; an accomplice.
ăc e͡om' plĭçe, an associate in wrongdoing.
ăc e͡ūse', to charge with a crime; to blame.
ăc quĭt' tal, formal release from a charge; a release.
ăc' tion, suit at law; deed.
ăd mĭn is trā' tor, a man who manages or settles the estate of an intestate.
ăd jŭdge', to judge; to deem; to award judicially.
ăd' vo cāte, a defender; to plead in favor of.
ăf fi dā' vĭt, a sworn statement in writing.
a fōre' said, said before, or in a preceding part.
ăl le gā' tion, a statement by a party of what he undertakes to prove; positive assertion.
ăl lĕg' a ble, capable of being alleged or affirmed.
ăl' i mō ny, a separate maintenance allowed a wife on her divorce or separation from her husband.
ăn' no tā ted, explained by notes.

ăp pēal′, to apply for removal to a higher court; an entreaty.

ăp pĕl′ lant, one who appeals; pertaining to an appeal; appellate.

ăr′ bĭ tra rў, absolute in power; tyrannical.

ăr bi tra′ tion, a hearing and decision by arbitrators.

ăr′ gū ment, reasons offered in proof; discussion.

ăr rāign′ (-rān′), to call to answer in court; to accuse.

ăs sāil′ ant, an assaulter; one who attacks.

ăs sąult′, a violent attack to do hurt to another.

LESSON 114

SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

NOTE—The second word in each pair is opposite in meaning to that of the first.

dĭs ăp point′, to defeat; to frustrate.
rē′ al īze, to accomplish; gain.

pĭt′ tançe, a small allowance; a trifle.
à bŭn′ dançe, plenty; exuberance.

ăs sĭd′ ū oŭs, diligent; unremitting.
ĭn′ do lent, lazy; slothful.

sō çĭ′ e ty, association; company.
pēr son ăl′ ĭ ty, individuality.

à vēr′ sion, dislike; antipathy.
con ġē ni ăl′ ĭ ty, natural affinity.

scârçe, rare; not plentiful.
plĕn′ ti fųl, ample; copious.

cŏn tĕmpt′ ĭ ble, despicable; mean.
re spĕct′ à ble, worthy of respect.

cóv′ ĕt oŭs, greedy; avaricious.
chăr′ ĭ tà ble, lenient; liberal.

çĕn′ tral, accessible; convenient.
in ac çĕss′ ĭ ble, unapproachable.

stàl′ wart (*or* **stąl′-**), sturdy; strong.
ĭr rĕg′ o lūte, fickle; unsteady.

con′ trō vēr sў, dispute; contention.
ū nà nĭm′ ĭ tў, harmony; of one mind.

ĕx pē′ dĭ ent, advisable.
dĕt rĭ mĕn′ tal, harmful; causing loss.

LESSON 115

LEGAL TERMS

"The law assists those who are vigilant, not those who sleep over their rights."—*Legal Maxim.*

ăs sĭgn ēe′, a person to whom an assignment has been made.

ăs sĭgn′ ment, a transfer of title or interest by writing.

ăs sĭgn ŏr′, one who makes an assignment.

ăt tĕs tā′ tion, official testimony; subscribing to a written instrument.

ăt tŏr′ neў, one legally appointed by another to act for him; a lawyer.

à vēr′, to avouch or verify; to prove or justify.

bāil' à ble, capable of being bailed after arrest.

bāil ēe', one to whom goods are bailed or delivered in trust.

bāil' mĕnt, delivery of goods or money in trust for some special purpose.

bank' rŭpt, a person judicially declared insolvent; to make bankrupt; unable to pay debts.

be quēath' (-kwēeth'), to transmit, as by a will.

bĭg' à mў, the crime of having two living husbands or wives.

briēf, a concise statement of a client's case, for the instruction of counsel.

çēde, to give up; to pass title to.

chàn' çer y, a court of equity.

chärġe' à ble, subject to be charged or accused.

çi tā' tion, official notice; quotation.

clāim' ant, one who asserts a right or title.

clĕm' en çў, mercy; mildness toward offenders.

clī' ent, one who consults a legal adviser.

cōde, a system, or digest, of laws.

cŏd' i çil, an addition or supplement to a will.

cŏl lăt' er al, that which is pledged or deposited as additional security.

cŏm' păct, an agreement or contract between parties.

com plāint', an accusation; a formal charge.

LESSON 116

DICTATION EXERCISE

Consult your dictionary for meaning of words.

Testamentary[1] law deals with the will, or testament, by which a man, the testator,[2] or a woman, the testatrix,[3] directs what shall be done with his or her property after death. Real estate given by will is a devise.[4] Personal property so given is a legacy.[5] Those receiving these gifts are devisees,[6] or legatees.[7] Bequests is a general term covering these gifts.

Wills should always be drawn under judicious[8] and experienced[9] advice. Their provisions[10] should, in every case, be so clearly defined that there can be no mistake about the meaning. Any person of proper age and sound judgment[11] may convey property by will. All legatees are debarred[12] by law from witnessing[13] wills in which they are interested; their signature[14] would nullify[15] the whole instrument,[16] and no person can serve[17] as executor if he be under twenty-one years of age, a lunatic,[18] convict, imbecile,[19] or an alien[20] at the time of proving the will. The father may appoint his wife, son, brother, or any other relative as executor, and each in turn may do likewise,

as confidence[21] may exist. An addition to the will, called a codicil, designed[22] to modify, add to, or change previous bequests, may be executed at any time, but in every case it must be rendered as definite[23] and precise[24] as the will itself, witnessing included. Wills should be made in good season, while those making them are in health and at leisure.[25]

LESSON 117

LEGAL TERMS

"He who seeks equity must himself do equity."—*Legal Maxim.*

con çĕs' sion, act of yielding; a grant.
con cŭr', to agree in opinion.
con dĕmn', to blame; convict.
cŏn tĭn' ġen çy, a possible event; accident.
cŏr po rā' tion, a body politic formed by law to act as a single person.
cọu' pon (kōō'-), an interest certificate attached to a bond; a part of a ticket.
coun' sel, advice; adviser; to advise.
cōurt (kōrt), the place where justice is administered; a tribunal; the judge or judges.
cŏv' e nant, a contract; a mutual agreement between two or more parties.
crĭm' i nal, relating to crime; one guilty of crime.
crŏss'-quĕs tion, to cross-examine.
cŭs' to dy, judicial or penal safekeeping.
de bĕn' ture, a writing acknowledging a debt.
de crēe', a decision, order or sentence, given in a cause by a court.
de fạult', non-performance of duty.
de fĕnd' ant, a person against whom an action or suit at law is brought.
de fĕnse', } the defendant's answer
de fĕnçe', } or plea; justification.
de mīse', to bequeath; to give; death.
de mŭr', to offer objections.
de tĕn' tion, act of detaining or keeping back; custody.
de pō' nent, one who gives testimony, usually in writing.
de pōse', to testify under oath.
dŏm' i çĭle, an abode; residence.
dow' er, the portion of a married woman or widow's interest in all real estate owned by her husband.
drạw ēe', one on whom a bill of exchange is drawn.

Legal terms,—what do they mean?

ex post facto	habeas corpus	non-suit
bill of attainder	eminent domain	subrogation

LESSON 118

MISCELLANEOUS

"To tell our own secrets is often folly; to communicate those of other is treachery."

ăl lāy', to calm; to soothe.
bĕile, an attractive young lady.
bŭx' ŏm, stout and rosy.
cō ā lī' tion, an alliance.
cŏm' ic al, ludicrous; funny.
de çī' sive, final; conclusive.
de sçĕnd' ant, descending lineally from another, however remotely.
dĭs o bey' (-ba'), not to obey; to violate commands.
dŏm' ĭ nōes, a game.
e nĭg' mȧ, a riddle; an obscure saying.
ē quĭv' o cal, uncertain; of doubtful meaning.
ġĕn e ăl' o ġy, a pedigree; lineage.
ġĕs tĭe' u lāte, to make gestures.
ĭn ē' brĭ āte, a drunkard; to intoxicate.
ĭn frăn' ġĭ ble, unbreakable; not to be broken or violated.
in vĕt' er ate, habitual.
jăn' i tŏr, a caretaker of a building; a porter.
kĕr' nel, a grain; a seed in a shell.
lăs' so, a rope with a running noose; to catch with a lasso.
mŏn' ȧrch, a sovereign.
ŏb' e lĭsk, a square shaft with pyramidal top; the mark (†).
pe rųs' ȧl, reading with attention.
rĕn' dĕz vọus (-dĕ vōō), a place of meeting; to assemble at a given place.
Rĭ ō Grän' dę (Rē ō Grän' dā), a river flowing into the Gulf of Mexico.
tŏl' er āte, to endure; to suffer.

Homophonous words,—what do they mean?

fate, fete	pale, pail	rye, wry	aught, ought
flea, flee	seam, seem	hide, hied	lesson, lessen
maze, maize	aisle, isle	hew, hue	draft, draught

LESSON 119

LEGAL TERMS

"The act itself does not make a man guilty unless his intentions were so."—*Legal Maxim.*

dĕc' a lŏgue (-lŏg), the ten commandments.
dī' ġĕst, an analytical classification and arrangement of statutes.
dĭs in hĕr' it, to dispossess; to cut off from inheriting.
dū rĕss', actual or threatened violence.
ĕm bĕz' zle, to appropriate money fraudulently.
en ăct', to make a law.
ĕq' ui ty, right; justice; fairness.

ĕv′ i dĕnçe, proof; testimony.

ĕx e cū′ tion, carrying into effect the judgment given in a court of law.

ĕx ec′ ū tor, a person appointed by a testator to carry out his will.

fē′ al ty, loyalty; homage.

fī′ ăt, an authoritative command or order to do something; a decree.

fraud, deceiving another person to his injury; deceit; trick.

găr nĭsh ēe′, one in whose hands property of another is attached; to attach.

guăr an tēe′, a surety for performance; to warrant.

hêir, a person to whom property will decend by inheritance.

hēre in aft′ er, in the following part of this writing; document, etc.

hēre in be fōre′, in the preceding part of this writing, document, etc.

hōme′ stĕad, home or seat of a family; the home place.

hŏm′ i çīde, the killer or the killing of a human being.

ĭl lē′ găl, unlawful.

ĭm păn′ el, to form or enroll, as a list of jurors in a court of justice.

ĭn dīct′ (-dīte′), to accuse in legal form; to compose.

ĭn dôr sēe′, one in whose favor an indorsement is made.

ĭn frĭnge′, to transgress; to violate; to break some rule or law.

LESSON 120

REVIEW

nineteenth	machines	confectionery	differences
practiced	lobby	sirloin	luncheon
restaurant	sausage	susceptible	intelligible
deign	hibernate	lapsed	beneficiary
forfeiture	convertible	sacrament	athlete
convulse	perspire	oxidized	Thames
vengeance	opaque	turquoise	sterling
conceited	pearl	ridiculous	battalion
accessory	possess	mileage	arraign
assault	acquittal	contemptible	stalwart
expedient	abundance	cede	chargeable
coupon	bailee	defendant	domicile
	condemn	surveyor	

Illustrate the use of the following words in sentences:

pillar	prophecy	league	thralldom
credence	perspective	typographical	voucher

LESSON 121

LEGAL TERMS

"The law does not seek to compel a man to do that which he cannot possibly perform."—*Legal Maxim.*

in frĭnġe' ment, a trespass upon the rights of another; encroachment on the copyright, patent, etc., of another; violation.

in jŭne'tion, a command; a judicial restraint.

ĭn sŏl' vĕn çy, inability to pay debts.

in tĕs' tate, dying without having made a will.

in văl' id, void; null.

ju dĭ' cial, pertaining to a court or judge.

jū rĭs dĭc' tion, legal authority, or the space over which it extends.

lär' çe ny, theft.

lạw' yẽr, one versed in, or a practitioner of law.

lēase, to let; a contract for rent.

lĕg' a çy, a gift by will.

lĕg a tēe', one who has a legacy.

lī' bel, to defame; a defamation.

lī' çense, to permit; permission.

lĭen (lēn), a legal claim on any class of property to secure payment of a debt.

lĭm ĭ tā' tion, a restriction; a statutory period.

lĭt' i gāte, to contest by a lawsuit.

lỹnch, to inflict punishment, especially death, in an unlawful manner.

măl fēa' sançe, the doing of an act which is evil or unlawful.

măn dā' mŭs, a kind of writ commanding the performance of some duty.

mēr' ġēr, an absorption of one estate or contract in another.

mī' nōr, less; one under age of twenty-one.

mĭt ĭ gā' tion, abatement; relief.

ne gō' ti à ble, that which may be freely sold or exchanged.

ne gō' ti āte (-shĭ āt), to bargain or trade; to transfer negotiable papers.

LESSON 122

MISCELLANEOUS

"Nothing makes a man suspect much, more than to know little; and therefore men should remedy suspicion by procuring to know more."—*Lord Bacon.*

à bóve'-bōard, in open sight; without trick.

ap pạll', to scare; to depress or discourage with fear.

bug' à bōō, a specter.

elĕm' a tis, a climbing plant with flowers.

con spĭr' a çy, a plot.

deș' ert, sandy plain.

deș șert', last course at dinner.

de vĕl′ op, to unfold; to disclose.
ĕl′ i ġi ble, suitable; desirable.
en vĕl′ op, to enclose within a case; to surround.
e văn′ ġĕl ĭst, a revivalist; a preacher of the gospel.
in dis pĕn′ sȧ ble, impossible to be omitted or spared; necessary.
lănd′ scāpe, a picture of a portion of country.
lĭn′ e ȧ ment, feature, particularly of the face.
lĭn′ i ment, ointment.
lo͞ose, to unbind; unfastened.
loşe, to forfeit; to suffer loss.
nū′ cle us, a kernel; a mass around which something is gathered.
pro çē′ dure, process; a step taken.
suăv′ i ty, gentleness; agreeableness.
sur prīşe′, wonder; astonishment.
sū′ ze rāin tў, paramount authority.
tăn′ ġi ble, evident; readily apprehended.
vĭl′ laġe, a hamlet; a small collection of houses.
wrīt′ ing, a manuscript.

Look at these words. Some of them are sometimes wrongfully separated.

overcome	therefore	sure, sugar
some other	unforeseen	till, until
apiece	all together	woebegone *or* wobegone
narrow-minded	into, in two	all right (misspelled "alright")

LESSON 123

MISCELLANEOUS

a dọ′, unnecessary trouble.
bŏn′ net, a covering for the head.
brąwl, a noisy quarrel.
ex erų′ çĭ a ting, causing or inflicting intense pain.
Făh′ ren heīt, a thermometer scale introduced by Dr. Fahrenheit.
făs′ çi nāte, to charm; to enchant.
feūd, vindictive strife.
ġēn′ ius (-yŭs), distinguished mental superiority.
jŏs′ tle, to elbow; to push or crowd.
mŏd ĭ fĭ eā′ tion, the act of modifying or the state of being modified.
mŏn′ o sўl lȧ ble, a word of only one syllable.
nĕph′ ew, son of a brother or sister.
niēçe, daughter of a brother or sister.
nŭrs′ er y, the place in a house appropriated to the care of the children.
ŏb ġērv′ ȧ to ry, a place, as an elevated chamber, from which a view may be commanded.
păn de mō′ ni ŭm, a lawless, riotous place or assemblage.
rep re sĕn tā′ tion, a picture, model or other fac-simile.
re ġĕm′ ble, to be like or similar to.

sĕn ti mĕnt' al, an excess of sentiment or sensibility.

spĕc'tā' tŏr, a beholder; one who looks on.

spĭr' it ū ous, ardent; containing alcohol.

u tĭl' i ty, serviceableness; usefulness.

whĭs' tle, a shrill sound, musical or used as a signal.

wīr'y, made of wire; sinewy; tough.

zĕal' ous, ardent; incited by zeal.

One word should be made of the following:

anywhere	withdraw	headquarters	trademark
something	withhold	headdress	standpoint
meantime	withal	heretofore	whereas

LESSON 124

LEGAL TERMS

"He who considers merely the letter of an instrument goes but skin-deep into its meaning." —*Legal Maxim.*

ōath, a solemn affirmation to tell the truth.

ō' vērt, manifest; open; public.

pā rōl', } oral declaration; given or
pā rōle', } done by word of mouth.

pąwn, a deposit or pledge, given as security for a loan. (It applies only to chattels or money.)

pāy ēe', one to whom money is to be paid.

pĕnd' en çy, the state or quality of being undecided, or in continuance; as, the *pendency* of a suit.

pĕr' jure, to swear falsely.

pĕt' it (pĕt' ў), little; small. (*Obs.* except in legal language.)

pĕt' ti fŏg ger, an inferior lawyer.

plāin' tĭff, one who commences a personal action or suit.

plēa, the defendant's answer to the plaintiff's declaration and demand.

poş şĕs' sion, occupancy; physical control of property.

prae' tiçe, custom; form of conducting suits; exercise of a profession.

prō' bāte, proof before a competent officer or tribunal of the validity of a deceased person's will.

prŏç' ĕss, procedure; a legal writ.

prŏm' ĭs so ry, containing a specified promise.

prŏp o şĭ' tion, proposal; offer.

prŏs' e cūte, to arraign; to carry on; to continue.

prō' tĕst, notice by a notary public of the non-payment of a note, or non-acceptance and non-payment of a draft.

prŏx' ў, a substitute; authority to act for another.

re bŭt' tal, the plaintiff's reply to the defendant's evidence.

re çēiv' er, a person appointed by a court to manage property, the ownership of which is in suspense.

rĕf er ēe', one to whom a thing is referred; an arbitrator.

re sçind', to annul; to revoke; to repeal; to abrogate.

re spŏnd' ent, a defendant; one who answers; one whose part it is to refute objections.

LESSON 125

SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

NOTE—The second word in each pair is opposite in meaning to that of the first.

ŏb' stĭ nate, stubborn; persistent.
dŏç' ĭle, easily managed; tractable.

bur' ĭ al (bĕr'-), interment.
reş ŭr rĕc' tion, rising again.

braẉn' ў, muscular; robust.
fēe' ble, weak; fragile.

ğaud' ў, showy; glittering.
in eŏn spīc' u ous, hardly discernible.

in tĕl' lĭ ğĭ ble, comprehensible.
am bĭğ' u ous, doubtful; uncertain.

con trà dĭct', to oppose; to deny.
main tān', to support; to uphold.

prŏd' ĭ ğal, wasteful; lavish.
frų' ğal, saving; economical.

à bŏm' ĭ nà ble, odious; detestable.
ăd' mĭ ra ble, most excellent; rare.

dĭ lā' tion, expansion; an enlarging.
eŏn' trăc tion, a narrowing.

pà çĭf' ic, peaceful; placid; calm.
tûr' bu lent, agitated; riotous.

trăğ' e dy, a fatal event.
eŏm' e dy, an amusing circumstance.

pēr' mà nence, duration; fixedness.
mū tà bĭl' ĭ tў, changeableness.

Give the opposite of:

illiterate	disreputable	condescend	adequate
insincere	inconstant	erase	repugnant
pleasant	silence	gigantic	possible

LESSON 126

DICTATION EXERCISE

Consult your dictionary for meaning of words.

The precedent[1] case established a precedent in my favor.
I will commence[2] my comments[3] to-morrow.
If such news affect[4] her you will soon see the effect.[5]
His reason[6] for not receiving[7] the invalid[8] at the hospital[9] was invalid.

It was determined by statute[10] that the statue[11] should be equal stature[12] with the original.[13]

He sells stationery[14] from a stationary[15] stand.

The old residents[16] left this residence[17] long ago.

I fell into a quiet doze[18] after taking the dose[19] of medicine.

Give me eleven[20] cakes of your nice leaven.[21]

They were not allowed[22] to speak aloud.[23]

He is a weakly[24] man to publish a weekly[25] newspaper.

Distinguish in meaning between:

lawyer and attorney	among and between
principle and principal	audience and spectators
pastime and recreation	instinctive and original

LESSON 127

LEGAL TERMS

"The hand that receives the benefit ought to stand the burden."—*Legal Maxim.*

rĕs ti tū′ tion, act of restoring; indemnification.

spĕ′ cial ty, a contract under seal; special object of attention.

stăt′ u to rў, having its authority in the statutes.

sụre′ tў, a security against loss; a bondsman.

sŭb poē′ nȧ (-pē′-), a writ commanding the attendance of a witness in court.

sūe, to prosecute in law.

sûr′ ro gāte, a substitute; a probate judge.

tĕn′ ant, an occupant; one who holds property of another.

tĕn′ e mĕnt, a house or part of a house for one family.

there aft′ er, according to that; after that.

there to fōre′, up to that time.

tĕs′ tȧ ment, a will; covenant.

tĕs tā′ tŏr, a male person who leaves a will.

tes tā′ trĭx, a female person who leaves a will.

tĕs′ ti mō nў, affirmation in proof of some fact.

tôrt, an infringement of private rights; a civil wrong or injury.

trĕs′ pass, violation of another's rights; to intrude.

trī bū′ nal, a court of justice.

trŭs tēe′, one to whom property is legally committed in trust.

vēr bā′ tĭm, word for word.

vēr′ dĭct, the decision of a judge or jury; judgment.

vēr′ sus, against.

void′ ȧ ble, capable of being avoided, or confirmed.

wāive, to defer; to relinquish.

where′ fōre, for what or which reason.

LESSON 128

TEST WORDS

The following words were given at a teachers' institute as a test in spelling. Sixty-five persons took part. The figures indicate the number of times each word was misspelled.

Consult your dictionary for the meaning of words.

preparation, 3	seizing, 19	separating, 5	strategy, 18
parallel, 8	reprieve, 6	emanate, 39	diphtheria, 18
precedent, 11	accessible, 18	leisure, 6	orifice, 8
intercede, 1	siege, 22	emigrant, 10	sacrilegious, 36
liniment, 13	stationery, 22	repetition, 15	symmetry, 24
brigadier, 10	icicle, 6	supersede, 37	anonymous, 25
inflammation, 39	satellite, 36	weird, 30	exaggerate, 23
tranquillity, 46	aqueduct, 24	immigrant, 16	herbivorous, 38
received, 7	permanence, 29	stratagem, 12	siphon, 39
wield, 19	conscientious, 27	jealousy, 6	inference, 4

LESSON 129

MISCELLANEOUS

ăm′ pu tāte, to cut off.

bāy′ ō nĕt, a kind of dagger fitted on the end of a musket or rifle.

eŏg̃′ nĭ zant (*or* **kŏn′ i-**), knowledge of; perception.

eŏme′ ly, becoming; handsome.

eom păr′ ă tive, relative; estimated by comparison.

el lĭpse′, an oval figure.

fûr′ ther, more distant; additional.

ghăst′ ly (**găst′-**), deathlike; haggard; hideous.

grăph′ ic, descriptive; well delineated.

hăunt, a resort; to visit unpleasantly.

hoist, to raise; to lift; a device for lifting.

in hēr′ ent, innate; inborn; native.

in tū ĭ′ tion, quick perception; knowledge from within.

Măn hăt′ tan, the island on which New York is built.

môr′ tal, deadly; human; subject to death.

noŭr′ ish, to feed; to maintain.

păn ă çē′ ă, a proposed remedy for all diseases.

rē-ĕch′ ō, to echo back.

rĕs′ i dent, one who lives permanently in a certain place.

sō′ çial, companionable; fond of society.

sȳn′ a gŏgue, a Jewish house of worship.

tĕr′ raçe, a grassy bank.

tȳr′ an nȳ, despotism; arbitrary exercise of power.

vāg′ a bŏnd, a tramp; a vagrant.

wĕap′ ŏn, an instrument of offense or defense.

LESSON 130

MISCELLANEOUS

"Two things are absolutely necessary to young people: exercise to render them robust, and discipline to make them good and wise."—*Plato.*

ăl lū′ sion, an indirect reference; a hint.

blŏnde, a person of fair complexion.

brick′ -kĭln (-kĭll), a kiln for burning brick.

chĕm′ ĭc al, pertaining to chemistry.

cŏm plĕx′ ion, color of the face or skin; aspect.

en cŏm′ pass, to enclose; to encircle.

e quĕs′ tri an, pertaining to horses or horsemanship.

frac′ tious, unruly; ugly; snappish.

fū′ mi gāte, to purify; to smoke.

găr′ rụ loŭs, talkative; noisy, said of birds.

Hō nō lu′ lu, capital city of Hawaii.

im măc′ u late, pure; spotless.

in sĭp′ id, tasteless; dull; uninteresting.

no tō′ rĭ oŭs, famous, especially in an unfavorable sense.

ō vā′ tion, an expression of homage; popular demonstration.

poign′ ant (poin′-), pricking; sharp; satirical.

re çĕss′, a niche; intermission.

re līēf′, the act of relieving, or the state of being relieved.

sŭb tĕr rā′ ne an, underground.

trī′ ŭmph, a victory, or rejoicing over success; to prevail.

u nĭque′ (-nēek′), unequaled; rare; unmatched.

vin dĭc′ tive, having a revengeful spirit; retributive.

vī′ tal, essential; pertaining to life.

vo căb′ u la ry, a list of words.

whōle′ sŏme, salutary; healthful.

LESSON 131

PERTAINING TO LUMBER

bănd′ saw, a steel saw in the form of an endless belt.

bŭt′ ted, squared at the ends, as applied to logs.

clăp′ board (klăb′ bōrd), a narrow board used on the outside of a house.

ĕdg′ er, a machine for dressing edges; as, of boards, etc.

flōōr′ ing, boards used for floors.
gnărled, knotted, said of wood.
grāin, the natural direction of the cleavage of lumber.
joist, a small beam.
knŏts (nŏts), hard, gnarly spots in wood.
lăth, a thin strip of wood; to cover with laths.
măt̆ched, boards fitted together with tongue and groove.
mōld′ ing, mōuld′ ing, a projection used for decoration.
plāned, smoothed.
plān′ er, a machine for smoothing boards.
plănk, a broad piece of timber sawed thicker than a board.
quar′ tered, quarter-sawed; sawed to show the grain advantageously.
re′ saw, to saw into lumber a timber which has already been squared.
saw′ log, a log of suitable size for sawing into lumber.
scănt′ ling, a long, narrow strip of lumber.
scāle, to measure, as, of timber.
scrōll′ saw, one adapted to sawing curved outlines.
shĭn′gles, short, thin strips of wood, used for the covering of a roof.
sīd′ ing, the covering of the outside wall of a frame house.
slăb, outside strips sawed from a log.
ve nēered′, overlaid or plated with a thin layer of wood or other material.

Common trees.

basswood	cedar	ebony	ironwood	poplar
beech	chestnut	fir	cherry	sycamore
birch	cypress	hemlock	maple	tamarack
butternut	elm	hickory	oak	walnut

LESSON 132

MISCELLANEOUS

"Charms strike the sight, but merit wins the soul."—*Pope.*

ăm′ i ca ble, friendly; harmonious.
ărch ān′ gel (ărk-), a chief angel.
ăt tăck′, to assail.
brēez′ y, airy; brisk; full of life.
con sĕc′ u tive, succeeding.
con se quĕn′ tial, conceited; important.
crўs′ tal lize, to form into crystals.
de çĕp′ tion, act of deceiving; fraud.
dĕpth, deepness; penetration.
dis guīse′, to mask; to conceal.
dĭs mĭss′ al, discharge; permitting to go.
ĕn′ vi ous, full of envy.
frăg′ ile, weak; sickly.
fûr′ lough (-lō), a leave of absence.
hū′ mŏr oŭs, amusing; merry.
ĭd i o sўn′ cra sў, eccentricity.

liq' ui date, to discharge; to settle.
lus' cious (-shus), delicious.
meer' schaum, a white clay used for making tobacco pipes.
mil' i ta ry, pertaining to soldiers or war.
Nar ra gan' sett, a bay extending into Rhode Island.
o' val, egg-shaped; roughly elliptical.
pal' mis try, fortune telling by examining the palm of the hand.
pa' tri ot, one who loves his country and guards its welfare.
pic tur esque' (-esk'), beautiful; scenic; like a picture.

Common birds:

canary	hawk	ostrich	pigeon	swallow
crane	jackdaw	owl	robin	swan
cuckoo	nightingale	parrot	skylark	thrush
eagle	oriole	pelican	sparrow	wren

LESSON 133

MACHINERY AND MOTION

ac cel' er ate, to quicken.
bur' nish er, an instrument for giving polish by heat.
cal' i pers, an instrument for measuring diameters.
cen trif' u gal, tending to recede from a center.
ec cen' tric, mechanical motion deviating from the circular; a disk or wheel for operating valves.
e vap' o ra tor, an apparatus for condensing juices or drying fruit.
gear' ing, engaging of parts of machinery with each other, considered collectively.
horse-pow' er, the unit of mechanical strength; 33,000 lbs. raised one foot in one minute.
in ject' or, a contrivance for forcing feed water into a steam boiler.
lathe, a machine for turning or shaping wood, metal or other material.
le' ver (*or* **lev' er**), a bar used to exert a pressure or sustain a weight.
lo co mo' tive, a self-propelling steam engine.
loom, a machine for weaving cloth.
mi crom' e ter, an instrument for making minute measurements.
pin' ion, a cog-wheel with a small number of teeth, or leaves.
piv' ot, pin on which a thing turns.
pul' ley, a wheel used with a rope or cord for transmitting power.
ratch' et, a bar or tooth working with a toothed wheel.

spĭn′ dle, a name applied to pins used for various mechanical purposes.

swĭv′ el, a ring turning on a staple.

thŭmb′-screw, a screw which may be tightened with the fingers.

tûr′ bĭne, a kind of water-wheel.

ve lŏç′ i ty, rapid motion; swiftness.

wĭnd′ lăss, a machine for hauling or hoisting heavy weights.

wrĭng′ er, a machine with rollers for forcing water out of fabrics, etc.

LESSON 134

MISCELLANEOUS

The two great factors in attaining success in any calling of life are: first, know your business; second, work. The greatest drawback to success is idleness. Nothing worth while is accomplished without work, and plenty of it. Things do not happen without a cause.

ăl bū′ men, white of egg; nourishing matter.

ăm a teųr′ (-tųr′), one whose motive is love of art and not money; a novice.

be siēġe′, to lay siege to; to hem in.

eăl′ en dar, a register of the year with its divisions; an almanac.

ehrŏn′ ic, habitual; inveterate; prolonged.

ehrŏn′ i cle, a register of events; to record.

eleăn′ lĭ ness, neatness of person or dress.

eon trōl′, to govern; to restrain; authority.

ēar′ nest, ardent; zealous.

ē quĭ nŏc′ tial, pertaining to the time of equal days and nights.

ē′ quĭ nŏx, time of year when days and nights are of equal length, usually March 21 and September 22.

ġōurd, a plant and its fruit.

grăv′ ĭ ty, seriousness; force which draws toward the center of the earth.

in de făt′ i ġā ble, untiring.

knōll, a mound; a little hill.

môr′ ti fy, to humble; to putrefy.

ŏb′ vĭ āte, to prevent; to clear the way of.

o rĭġ′ i nāte, to begin; to bring into existence.

pōst′ script, a paragraph added at the end of a letter.

prŏs′ o dy, versification; poetical forms.

prŏx ĭm′ i ty, immediate nearness; adjacency.

rĕt ri bū′ tion, reward and punishment.

tĕm′ pēr ançe, moderation.

toi′ let, attire, act or mode of dressing.

vi′ o lāte, to abuse; to infringe; to outrage.

LESSON 135

REVIEW

infringement	insolvency	lease	license
minor	negotiable	nucleus	suzerainty
precedent	stationery	spectators	process
plaintiff	possession	promissory	docile
receiver	referee	respondent	pessimist
brawny	conspicuous	maintain	siege
parallel	comedy	permanence	inference
specialty	inflammation	conscientious	testator
verbatim	surety	tenement	panacea
brick-kiln	ghastly	inherent	veneered
cypress	relief	clapboard	sympathy
crystallize	hickory	differences	velocity.
	meerschaum	accelerate	

Illustrate the use of the following words in sentences:

inveigle	loose	variable	nonentity
stationery	query	bridal	lose

LESSON 136

PERTAINING TO MEDICINES AND DISEASES

ăc′ o nīte, a poisonous drug.

ăl′ co hŏl, a volatile, inflammable, colorless liquid.

ăl lŏp′ ă thy, a system of medical practice.

ăl′ um, a soluble mineral with an acid taste.

ăn aĕs thĕt′ ic, that which produces insensibility, as chloroform, etc.

ăn′ o dyne, a medicine to assuage pain.

ăn′ tĭ dōte, a remedy; anything that will counteract.

ăn tĭ tŏx′ ĭn, a substance capable of counteracting diseases.

ăp′ o plĕx y, a disease characterized by a sudden loss of sense and motion.

ă pŏth′ e ca ry, one who prepares and deals in drugs.

ăp pĕn′ di çī′ tis, inflammation of the vermiform appendix.

ă rō′ mă, a spicy or other agreeable odor.

ăsth′ mă, disease of the organs of respiration.

ăt′ ŏm ī zĕr, an instrument for spraying.

bō′ rax, a mineral of an astringent nature.

brō′ mīde, a compound used as a sedative.

brŏn chī′ tis, a throat affection.

căm′ phŏr, a tough, white, aromatic resin.

căn′ çer, a kind of tumor.

căp′ sūle, a cover for acrid, disagreeable medicines.

ęaus′ tic, a burning application; stinging.

chlō′ ro fôrm, a powerful narcotic.

con cŭs′ sion, shock; agitation.

con ġĕs′ tion, an unnatural collection of blood; a crowding together.

con tā′ ġious, infectious; spreading: catching.

LESSON 137

DICTATION EXERCISE

Consult your dictionary for meaning of words.

I will not assent[1] to such a perilous ascent.[2]
Do not demur[3] because his countenance is demure.[4]
He will hoard[5] very little money if he joins that horde.[6]
As I attempted to throw[7] it I felt a throe[8] of pain.
He is bolder[9] than I am to sit on such a large boulder.[10]
The monkey threw[11] an apple through[12] the window.
The marshal[13] told the spectators that martial[14] law had been declared.
I'll[15] be compelled to report you if you persist in standing in the aisle.[16]
The huntsman tracked[17] the deer through the low tract[18] of land.
There is a considerable difference between a draft[19], or bill of exchange, and a draught[20] of ale.
The bell was rung[21] so hard that the clapper was wrung[22] off.
Every one sees[23] that it is right to seize[24] every pirate vessel found upon the seas.[25]

Distinguish in meaning between:

fluid and liquid	ago and since
capitol and capital	involuntary and spontaneous
farther and further	ability and capacity

LESSON 138

SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

Note: The second word in each pair is opposite in meaning to that of the first.

mĕn′ tal, intellectual.
phŷs′ ie al, material; corporeal.

ŏb′ lo quy, censure; calumny; blame.
prāise, assent; commendation.

rŭs′ tle, quiver; a gentle stir.
hŭb′ bŭb, a tumult; uproar.

ăb brē′ vi āte, to shorten; to abridge.
ăm′ plĭ fy, to enlarge; to expand.

ăb' jĕct, worthless; degraded.
il lŭs' tri oŭs, eminent; splendid.

ăb sûrd', ridiculous; senseless.
sĕn' si ble, wise; reasonable.

ăc çĕpt' a ble, pleasant; welcome.
dĭs a grēe' a ble, unpleasant.

dĭl' i gençe, industry; care.
nĕg' li gençe, carelessness.

eŏl' lēague, an associate; assistant.
eŏm pĕt' i tŏr, a rival; opponent.

mo mĕn' toŭs (-tŭs), important.
fū' tile, unimportant; useless.

o bē' dĭ ençe, dutifulness; compliance.
trans grĕs' sion, sin; offense.

bo͝or' ish, uncultivated.
gen tēel', polite; well-bred.

Give the opposite of:

healthful	dependent	appearance	indelible
invalid	absence	disciple	eligible

LESSON 139

PERTAINING TO MEDICINES AND DISEASES

con vă lĕs' çent, recovering from disease; improving in health.
erē' o sōte, wood-tar oil used as an antiseptic and deodorizer.
eroup, a disease of the throat, especially prevalent among children.
eū' bĕb, small spicy berry used medicinally.
dăn' drŭff, a scurf on the head.
dī ăg nō' sĭs, determining disease by symptoms.
dĭz' zĭ ness, giddiness; vertigo.
drŏp' sy, an abnormal collection of serous fluid in the tissues of the body.
dys pĕp' sĭ a, indigestion.
ē lix' ĭr, a cordial; a compound tincture of medicine.
ē mā' çi āte (-shĭ-), to waste away in flesh.
ĕp i dĕm' ic, any wide-spread disease.
ĕr y sĭp' e las, a febrile disease of the skin.
ē' ther, a drug used to produce insensibility.
flū' id, not solid; capable of flowing.
fôr' çĕps, surgical tongs or pincers.
fôr' mu la, a recipe for the preparation of medicine; a prescription.
frăc' ture, the breaking of a bone.
glỹç' er ine, a softening, healing liquid.
hĕad' āche, pain in the head.
hĕm' ŏr rhage (-rĕj), discharge of blood.
hō me ŏp' a thy, a school of medical practice.
hȳ' dro gen, a gaseous element without color, odor or taste.
hȳ' gĭ ēne, science of preservation and improvement of health.
hȳ po dēr' mic, application of medicine under the skin.

LESSON 140

MISCELLANEOUS

"There is always a best way of doing everything, even if it be to boil an egg."—*Emerson.*

ac cli' mate, to adapt to a different climate.

ac cŭs' tŏm, to make familiar by use; to inure.

ăr is tŏc' ra çy, nobility; government of nobles; chief persons.

au' to crat, a despot; a supreme ruler.

Băp' tist, a member of the Baptist church.

beau (bō), a lover; a fop.

çärte blänche', unlimited authority; with no restrictions.

cŏn' flict, strife; contest; struggle.

cŏn' ju gal, relating to marriage.

cŏn nū' bi al, pertaining to marriage.

coun' te nançe, the face; to approve.

däw' dle, to trifle; to saunter.

în' fa mous, base; disreputable.

in vŏl' ŭn tā rĭ ly, not intentionally or willingly.

ir rā' tion al, void of reason; absurd.

mo nŏt' o noŭs, wearisome; without change or variety.

mўr' i ad, very many.

nŏn com mĭt' tal, forbearance or refusal to commit one's self.

ŏb lique' (-leek'), slanting.

ôr' de al, a severe trial or test.

pär tĭc' û lar ly, in a particular manner; distinctly.

pĕn' e trāte, to pierce; to discern.

quē' ry, a question; to inquire about.

rĕc' re āte, to divert; to create anew.

sôught, did seek.

LESSON 141

MISCELLANEOUS

"The greatest homage we can pay to truth is to use it."—*Emerson.*

ān' gĕl, a celestial being.

ăs çend' an çy, } power; paramount
ās çend' en çy, } influence.

bēach, shore; strand.

be nĕv' o lençe, charity; love to mankind.

cŏn' scious (-shŭs), having the power of knowing one's own thoughts.

dĕg rā dā' tion, baseness; the act of being lowered in rank.

dĕs' ti tute, entirely lacking.

ēa' ger, zealous.

ĕn' ēr gy, inherent force.

ē nŭn' ci ate (-shĭ-), to utter with the organs of speech.

e pĭs' tle, a letter; written communication.

hŏs' tile, unfriendly.

im pŏs' tŏr, one who deceives by false pretenses.

in ĕf fĭ' cient, not competent.
lū' çid, clear; easily understood.
măc ăd' am īze, to pave with small broken stone.
ō' ă sĭs, fertile spot in the desert.
ŏb lĭv' i ous, lost in thought; abstracted; forgetful.
păl' pi tāte, to pulsate or beat quickly.
phe nŏm' e non, a prodigy; an unusual occurrence.
sçēn' er y, a landscape view.
Seine (sāne), a river in France.
sew' er (sū'-), a drain.
sew' er (sō'-), one who stitches.
un prĭn' çi pled, wicked; destitute of conscientious scruples.

LESSON 142

PERTAINING TO MEDICINES AND DISEASES

ĭn grē' dĭ ent, an element; a constituent part.
in tĕr mĭt' tent, periodic; ceasing for a time; recurring.
ī' o dīne, an element used in medicine.
jăun' dĭçe, a disease characterized by yellowness of the skin.
lăç' er āte, to tear; to mangle.
lau' dă num, tincture of opium used as a sedative.
lĭq' uŏr, any liquid; an intoxicating drink.
lŏz' ĕnge, a small cake of medicine or confectionery.
lymph, pure fluid; serum.
măl' ă dy, sickness; a living disorder.
mă lā' rĭ ă, miasma; noxious exhalations giving rise to fever and ague.
mă lĭg' nant, tending to produce death.
mas sage' (mă sázh'), to treat by rubbing or kneading.
mēa' sles, an eruptive contagious disease.
me dĭç' ĭ nal, healing; having curative properties.
mĕd' i çine, anything that cures; a remedy.
mĕn ĭn gī' tĭs, inflammation of the membranous covering of the spinal cord or brain.
mĕn' thōl, an extract of peppermint.
mēr'cu rỹ, a metallic salt.
mŏr' phine, a narcotic.
mŏr' tar, a vessel in which drugs, etc., are crushed.
myrrh, a strong oriental perfume.
nā' sal, pertaining to the nose.
neū răl gi ă, a disease seated in a nerve, accompanied by acute pain.
nic' o tine, the essential element of tobacco.

LESSON 143

MISCELLANEOUS

"Good order is the foundation of all good things.—*Burke.*

ăn′ à lyze, to resolve into its elements.

ăp păr′ el, garments; dress.

ĕv o lū′ tion, development; act of unfolding.

ĕx pō′ nent, a representative; an expounder.

ĕx trăc′ tion, the act of drawing out; lineage.

hẹi′ noŭs (hā-), atrocious; very wicked.

im păr′ tial, fair; just.

ĭm′ pe tŭs, momentum; impulse.

ịn′ eu bus, oppressive burden.

in tẽr spẽrse′, to scatter among.

ĭn tro dŭc′ to ry, preliminary; serving as an introduction.

neū′ tral, not engaged on either side; indifferent.

noịse′ less, silent; without noise.

ŏs′ trà çize, to banish from society; to exile by popular vote.

pro trụde′, to project or stick out.

quạl′ i fied, fitted by accomplishments or endowments; limited.

rẽs′ pĭte, a putting off; postponement; relief.

rē vēre′, to regard with respect mingled with awe.

ro sẹtte′, a bunch of ribbons.

rọuge (rōōzh), a cosmetic for the face.

Schụyl′ kĭll (skōōl′-), a river in Pennsylvania.

un veil′, to disclose; to remove the veil from.

ū tĕn′ sil, a tool; a vessel.

wrĕs′ tle (rĕs′l), to grapple and try to throw down.

zē′ nĭth, point in celestial sphere directly overhead.

LESSON 144

PERTAINING TO MEDICINES AND DISEASES

nī′ trō ġen, an odorless gas.

o bĕs′ ĭ tў, excessive fatness.

ō′ pĭ ate, a narcotic; a medicine inducing sleep.

ō′ pĭ ŭm, a powerful, sleep-producing drug.

ŏs te ŏp′ à thў, a system of medical practice.

ŏx′ ў gen, a gas; vital part of air.

pà răl′ y sĭs, palsy; the loss of power of voluntary muscular motion.

păr e ġŏr′ ie, a medicine that mitigates pain.

păr′ ŏx ўsm, a convulsion; a fit.

pĕp′ per mĭnt, a pungent, aromatic herb.

pĕr ĭ to nī′ tĭs, inflammation of the peritoneum.

per spĭ rā′ tion, sweat.
pĕs′ ti lençe, an infectious, wide-spreading disease.
phär′ mȧ çy, a drug store; preparation of medicines.
phў sĭ′ cian, one who practices medicine.
pneū mō′ ni ȧ, inflammation of the lungs.
poi′ sŏn, a substance tending to cause death; to corrupt.
pōul′ tiçe, a soft application to reduce pain, etc.
pre scrip′ tion, a medical recipe given by a physician.
pŭl′ mo nā ry, pertaining to or affecting the lungs.
quạr′ an tīne, to seclude or keep away from an infectious disease.
quin′ sў, inflammation of the tonsils.
quī′ nīne, a medicine extracted from cinchona bark.
rĕs pĭ rā′ tion, breathing.
rheų′ mȧ tĭsm, a painful inflammatory disease.

LESSON 145

SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

NOTE: The second word in each pair is opposite in meaning to that of the first.

rŏl′ lick ing, frolicksome.
se dāte′, staid; calm.

dĭs′ cord, clashing; dissonance.
hăr′ mo nў, concord; melody.

ăc cla mā′ tion, loud applause.
de nŭn çi ā′ tion, arraignment.

çĕs sā′ tion, a stop; a rest.
con tĭn u ā′ tion, a constant succession.

dĭ mĭn′ ish, to lessen; to reduce.
măg′ ni fў, to enlarge; to extol.

pēr dĭ′ tion, ruin; loss of the soul.
săl vā′ tion, deliverance; redemption.

pĕr nĭ′ çious, malicious; harmful.
săl′ u ta ry, healthful; wholesome.

vā′ ri ȧ ble, inconstant; changeable.
un chānge′ ȧ ble, unwavering.

năt′ u ral, not acquired; regular.
ar tĭ fĭ′ cial, not real; made by art.

in çĕs′ sant, unceasing; constant.
ŏc cā′ sion al, casual; incidental.

cŏn sŏl′ i date, condense; incorporate.
dis sŏlve′, to sunder; to melt.

in ġēn′ ious (-yŭs), skillful; clever.
un skill′ fụl, awkward; bungling.

Write a word nearly synonymous with:

glutinous	elude	stationary	statue
loose	ordinance	ineligible	principle
lineament	plaintive	intrepid	intrigue

LESSON 146

DICTATION EXERCISE

Consult your dictionary for meaning of words.

I have found violets.[1] April hath come on.
And the cool[2] winds feel softer, and the rain[3]
Falls in the beaded[4] drops of summer-time.[5]
You may hear[6] birds at morning, and at eve
The tame dove lingers till the twilight[7] falls.
Cooing[9] upon the eaves,[10] and drawing in
His beautiful,[11] bright neck; and, from the hills
A murmur,[12] like the hoarseness[13] of the sea,
Tells the release[14] of waters, and the earth
Sends up a pleasant[15] smell, and the dry leaves
Are lifted by the grass; and so I know
That nature, with her delicate[16] ear, hath heard
The drooping[17] of the velvet foot of spring.
Take of my violets! I found them where
The liquid[18] south stole o'er them, on a bank
That leaned to running water. There's to me
A daintiness[19] about these early flowers,
That touches[20] me like poetry. They blow
With such a simple loveliness[21] among
The common herbs[22] of pasture, and breathe[23] out
Their lives so unobtrusively,[24] like hearts
Whose beatings[25] are too gentle for the world.

—*Nathaniel Parker Willis.*

Distinguish in meaning between:

corps and corpse	avocation and vocation
answer and reply	resign and abdicate

LESSON 147

PERTAINING TO MEDICINES AND DISEASES

săl e rā′ tŭs, bicarbonate of potash.

săl sō′ dà, carbonate of soda.

sälve (säv), a thick ointment; to heal.

sąlt rheųm′, a skin disease.

săr sà pà rĭl′ là, a species of medicinal plant; a medicinal preparation.

săs′ sà frăs, an aromatic root; a tree.

sçī ăt′ ĭ cà, neuralgia of the sciatic nerve.

spĕ′ cial ĭst, a physician confining his practice to special diseases.

spēr mȧ çē′ tĭ, a waxy substance found in the head of the sperm whale.

strўch′ nĭne, a mineral poison.

sŭl′ phŭr, a yellow mineral substance often used in medicine.

sûr′ ġeŏn (-jŭn), one who treats diseases by mechanical means.

sûr′ ġĭ cal, pertaining to, or used in surgery.

sўmp′ tȯms, signs or tokens which may indicate disease.

tĭne′ ture, extract; tinge of color.

tôr′ pŏr, inactivity; stupor.

trēat′ ment, management; manner of treating.

tū bēr cu lō′ sĭs, a constitutional, consumptive disease.

tū′ mŏr, a morbid swelling or growth.

tў′ phoid, an infectious fever; typhus.

văc′ çi nāte, to inoculate with vaccine matter.

vĕt′ ĕr ĭ nā ry, pertaining to the healing of animals.

vēr′ tĭ gō, dizziness.

vĭt′ ri ol, sulphuric acid.

wĭtch-hā′ zel, a soothing extract for sprains and bruises; a tree.

LESSON 148

MISCELLANEOUS

"A laugh is worth a thousand groans in any market."—*Lamb.*

ăl′ trụ ĭsm, brotherly kindness.

bēam, a main timber; ray of light.

bōōm′ ĕr ăng, a curved wooden missile.

chrўs′ a lis (krĭs′-), the early state of certain insects.

co cōōn′, an oblong case in which the silkworm lies in its chrysalis state.

com pēte′, to contend.

cȯr nu cō′ pi ȧ, the horn of plenty.

crўs′ tal, clear; a kind of glass.

dĕaf (dĕf), lacking the sense of hearing.

dĭ lĕm′ mȧ, a predicament.

dȯz′ en, twelve.

ĕs′ sāy, a short treatise; an attempt.

ĕt′ i quĕtte (-kĕt), established society or court usage.

grēase, animal fat in a soft state.

här′ mo ny, an adaptation of parts to each other.

in făl′ lĭ ble, exempt from liability to error in judgment.

īs′ lănd, a portion of land surrounded by water.

Jā māi′ cȧ (-mā′ kȧ), largest island of the British West Indies.

lăun′ dry, a place where laundering is done.

mu sĭ′ cian (-zĭsh′ an), one skilled in the art or science of music.

ŏp′ er ȧ, a musical drama.

scoûrġe, a whip; to whip severely.

shąwl, a loose covering for the neck and shoulders.

stēe′ ple, a spire, or a tower and spire taken together.

vēr′ ti cal, plumb; upright.

LESSON 149

OFFICE TERMS AND SUPPLIES

"It is not work that kills men; it is worry. Work is healthy; you can hardly put more upon a man than he can bear. Worry is rust upon the blade. It is not the revolution that destroys the machinery, but the friction."—*Beecher.*

à rĭth mŏm′ e ter, an adding-machine.

bĭll′ hĕad, a printed form used in making out bills.

blŏt′ ter, a kind of thick paper for absorbing superfluous ink.

căb′ i net, a piece of furniture fitted with shelves and drawers.

căr′ bon-pā′ per, paper used for manifolding purposes.

clĭp, a clasp or holder for letters, papers, etc.

dū′ pli cā tor, a machine for making manifold copies of any writing.

en clō′ sūre, that which is enclosed; the act of enclosing.

fīl′ ing, arranging or laying away in order.

grăph′ o phōne, a machine for the reproduction of sounds; a phonograph.

ĭn′ dex, that which guides, informs or directs.

ĭnk′ stand, a vessel for holding writing-ink.

lā′ bel, a slip of paper, etc., containing a name or title, fastened to anything.

măn′ i fōld, numerous; multiplied.

mĭm′ e ō grăph, an autographic stencil copying device.

nē′ o stȳle, a duplicating machine.

pāste, an adhesive compound.

pĭ′ geon hōle, a compartment, usually in a desk, for papers, etc.

plăt′ en, the part of a typewriter on which the paper rests to receive an impression.

rŭl′ er, an instrument used as a guide in drawing lines.

sēal, a device which makes an impression on wax or paper.

tăb′ u lā tŏr, a device for writing tables, lists, etc.; one who tabulates.

tĭck′ lēr, a book containing a memorandum of notes or debts in order of maturity.

trăn scrĭp′ tion, a copy; a manuscript.

tȳpe′ wrī ter, a machine for writing.

Take a second glance at these words:

merchant	compel	drop	heinous
mercantile	compelled	dropped	recipe
indelible	drag	leisure	few
deleble	dragged	apparel	sugar

LESSON 150

REVIEW

ingredient	alcohol	atomizer	camphor
amateur	besiege	control	originate
temperance	aqueous	soliloquy	colossal
quarantine	chloroform	congestion	dyspepsia
beau	countenance	monotonous	oblique
angel	conscious	epistle	oblivious
scenery	unprincipled	glycerine	hemorrhage
hygiene	lacerate	liquor	analyze
apparel	heinous	neutral	ostracize
qualified	Schuylkill	malady	measles
formula	bromide	treason	acclamation
ingenious	unskillful	daintiness	breathe
	salve	infallible	

Illustrate the use of the following words in sentences:

heinous	aghast	stationery	ally
docile	planed	languid	demeanor

LESSON 151

OFFICIAL TERMS

"The worth of a state, in the long run, is the worth of the individuals composing it." —*John S. Mill.*

ăm băs' să dŏr, a representative of the highest rank to a foreign government.

băl' lot, a vote; a ball or ticket used in voting.

cąu' cus, a political meeting at which candidates are nominated.

colo' nel (kûr' n'l), commander of a regiment.

coun' çĭl, assembly for consultation or advice.

dĭs frăn' chīse, to deprive of the privilege of voting.

es quīre', a title of dignity, or office.

gŏv' ẽrn ŏr, one who governs; chief magistrate of a state.

ĭn ąu' gu rāte, to originate; to install into office.

lĕġ' ĭs lā ture, the law-making body, as for a state or nation.

lieū tĕn' ant, a military officer; a substitute; a deputy.

mā' jŏr, greater; a military officer.

māy' ŏr, chief city officer.

năt' u ral īze, to confer the rights of citizenship on.

nŏm′ i nāte, to name, or designate by name for an office or place.

pär′ lia ment, a legislative body, especially the British; a council.

pō lĭçe′, the organized body of civil officers in a city, town or district for preserving good order.

prĕş i dĕn′ tial, of or pertaining to a president.

quō′ rum, a sufficient number to transact business.

sĕn′ ate, the upper and less numerous branch of a legislative assembly.

sĕs′ sion, a meeting or sitting of a public body.

shĕr′ iff, the chief administrative officer of a county.

sŭf′ frage, the right to vote; approval.

ū năn′ i mous, of one mind; without dissent.

vē′ to, an authoritative prohibition.

LESSON 152

MISCELLANEOUS

af firm′ a tive, that which affirms or asserts; the answer "yes."

ăg′ o nize, to torture; to be in agony.

a las′, an exclamation of sorrow or regret.

ăr′ tĭ şăn, a mechanic.

a vāil′ a ble, usable; profitable.

aw′ ful, terrible; frightful.

be sēech′, to implore; to supplicate.

çē′ re als, edible grains.

choir (kwīr), an organized company of singers.

dū′ bĭ ous, doubtful.

făl′ li ble, liable to error.

gŏs′ pel, glad tidings; evangelical.

gŏs′ sip, to tattle; groundless rumor.

hȳ′ a çinth, a fragrant flower.

il lŏg′ ic al, contrary to reasoning.

im pĕr′ a tive, positive command.

in au′ di ble, that which cannot be heard.

in flĕx′ i ble, firm; stiff; unyielding.

ĭr′ ri tà ble, ill-tempered.

līke′ ness, resemblance; similarity.

quar tĕt′, quar tĕtte′, } a piece of music in four parts, each performed by a single voice or instrument.

rōs′ y, red; blooming.

sĭg nĭf′ i cant, important; expressive of some fact or meaning.

su prĕm′ a çy, the state of being supreme.

tĕn′ sion, the act of stretching or straining.

Homophonous words,—what do they mean?

gambol, gamble	ail, ale	choose, chews	alter, altar
burrow, borough	all, awl	guest, guessed	flour, flower
frieze, freeze	base, bass	climb, clime	seller, cellar

LESSON 153

MISCELLANEOUS

"It is not accident that helps a man in the world, but purpose and persistent industry." *Samuel Smiles.*

är' bu tŭs, a trailing plant.
brų' tal, cruel; inhuman.
elą̆use, part of a sentence.
elĕan' ly, neatly; in a clean manner.
eō' mȧ tōse, drowsy; lethargic.
eôr' pu lent, fat; obese.
erĕs' çent, increasing; shape of a new moon.
dĭf' fi dent, timid; self-distrustful.
dĭġ' it, one of the ten figures.
dŭmb (dŭm), mute; silent.
ĕr' rand, a commission; a message.
ex tēr' mĭ nate, to destroy.
ex trēme', at the utmost point or edge; outermost.
frā' grant, odorous; sweet of smell.
hē' lĭ o trōpe, a plant with a very fragrant flower.
hī ēr o glўph' ĭe, a symbol in ancient writing.
hŏl' o cą̆ust, a burnt sacrifice; a sacrifice of many lives, as by burning.
hў pŏth' e sĭs, theory supposed for the purpose of argument.
il lĕġ' i ble, incapable of being read; not legible.
mē' dĭ ō ere (-kĕr), ordinary; indifferent.
rep ȧr tēe', a smart, ready and witty reply.
sçhŏt' tısçhe (shŏt' teesh), music appropriate to a kind of dance.
sē' quençe, succession; order of following; arrangement.
sĭm i lăr' i ty, close likeness.
sĭ mĭl' i tūde, likeness; resemblance.

LESSON 154

RAILROAD AND EXPRESS

băġ' ġage, trunks, valises, etc., containing clothing which a traveler carries on a journey.
eȧ bōōse', a trainmen's car attached to a freight.
eōach, a first-class passenger car.
ĕx eûr' sion, a pleasure trip; a brief tour.
ĕn ġĭ nēer', one who manages an engine; to manage.
in' freight, a term applied to goods coming to a central point.
jŭn̨ē' tion, a place where two or more roads meet.
lād' ing, freight; the act of loading.
lĭm' ĭt ĕd, restricted; in railway usage meaning fast trains.
lō' eal, applied to trains stopping at, or business connected with, way stations.

mĕs′ sen ġēr, carrier; one who bears a message.
mīle′ aġe, aggregate distance in miles.
pās′ sĕn ġer, a traveler in a public conveyance.
prē pāid′, charge paid in advance.
Pu̱ll′ man, dining, sleeping, palace cars, etc., named after the inventor.
stā′ tion, a regular stopping-place for trains; a waiting-room.
sūit′ cāse, a traveling bag.
tăr′ iff, a classified list of charges.
tēr′ mi nŭs, the limit; the end of a railway line.
tīme′-tā ble, a schedule of trains and train service.
tu̱r′ ist, a traveler.
trăns′ fer, a change from one line, or road, to another.
trăns por tā′ tion, conveyance; carriage from one place to another.
trăv′ el er, one who travels.
wāy′ bill, a detailed description sent with goods shipped.

LESSON 155

SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

NOTE: The second word in each pair is opposite in meaning to that of the first.

su pē′ ri or, greater; excellent.
in fē′ ri or, subordinate; lower.

lē′ nĭ ent, mild; merciful.
se vēre′, harsh; grave; stern.

do mĕs′ tĭc, pertaining to home.
fŏr′ eĭgn, not native; alien.

dĭs′ çi plĭne, training; government.
dĭs or′ dēr, confusion; tumult.

sŭb′ ju gāte, to subdue; to enslave.
lĭb′ er āte, to free.

ō′ ral, verbal; unwritten.
wrĭt′ ten, expressed in writing.

pēr′ mą nent, enduring; lasting.
trăn′ sient, brief; passing.

çĕr e mō′ nĭ oŭs, precise; exact.
ĭn fôrm′ al, irregular; unusual.

ā′ mi ą ble, gracious; kindhearted.
sûr′ ly, snarling; crabbed.

ĕx plĭç′ it, plain; definite.
ob scūre′, indistinct; unintelligible.

dū′ rą ble, not changeable; lasting.
un stā′ ble, not firm; wavering.

pŭg nā′ cious, quarrelsome.
pēaçe′ ą ble, quiet; unwarlike.

Write words nearly synonymous with:

specimen	distinct	excellent	rosy
supersede	rogue	essence	brilliant
inflame	writhe	seldom	dangerous
pillar	ligament	cover	intrigue

LESSON 156

MISCELLANEOUS

"Little wastes in great establishments, constantly occurring, may defeat the energies of a mighty capital."

ăg grĕs′ sor, the one who first attacks.
ăp pa rĭ′ tion, a ghost; a phantom.
ā′ quē ŭs, pertaining to water.
ăr′ ro gant, proud; haughty.
baȳ′ ou (bȳ′-), an arm of a lake or river.
bûr′ glà rў, feloniously entering a dwelling-house or other buildings.
căv′ al ry, troops on horseback.
çĭv′ il ly, politely.
co lŏs′ sal, huge; of immense size or extent.
crų′ çi fy, to fasten and put to death on a cross.
dēa′ con, church or lodge officer.
dĭ mĕn′ sion, bulk; size; extension.
drōll, comical.
fà năt′ ic, a wild enthusiast.
guĕss, a conjecture; a surmise.
hĕr′ e sў, doctrinal view contrary to accepted belief.
in tĭm′ i dāte, to deter; to make afraid.
jăunt, a ramble; a short journey.
mĕr′ ri ment, gayety, with laughter: mirth.
pēr′ me āte, to pervade.
re pŭlse′, to repell.
sĕd′ ĕn ta ry, sitting much; sluggish; inactive.
so lĭl′ ō quў, monologue; talking to one's self.
Sŭs que hăn′ nà, a river in Pennsylvania.
trăns pâr′ ent, easily seen through; lucid.

One word should be made of the following:

broadgauge	copyright	sometimes	inasmuch
careworn	wheelwright	oftentimes	forasmuch
hitherto	elsewhere	together	trolleycar

LESSON 157

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

à căd′ e my, a school ranking between a college and common school.
băch′ e lor, the first university degree in a course of study.
çhăp′ er ōn, an attendant and protector.
ĕom mĕnçe′ ment, origin; day of celebrating the completion of a course in college.
cur rĭc′ u lum, a course; especially, a prescribed course of study, as in a college.

dĭ plō′ mȧ, a certificate of graduation; or, one conferring privilege or honor.

dôr′ mi tō ry, a building containing sleeping rooms.

frĕsh′ man, a first year student.

ġўm nā′ si um, a place for athletic exercises.

hŏl′ i dāy, a day of exemption from labor.

in′ stĭ tūte, to establish; an institution.

jūn′ ior (-yēr), one in the third year in college.

lăb′o rȧ tō ry, a place devoted to experiments; a workshop.

lī′ bra ry, a place for, or a collection of books.

măth e mȧ tĭ′ cian, one versed in mathematics.

mȧ trĭc′ u lāte, to enroll, as a student.

mŏn′ i tor, one who warns.

pre çĕp′ tor, a teacher.

pro fĕss′or, a public teacher of any science or branch of learning.

se mĕs′ tĕr, six months; one-half a school year.

sēn′ ior (-yēr), an elder; last year in college.

sŏph′ o mōre, second year in college.

tu ĭ′ tion, instruction; teaching; the charge for instruction.

tū′ tor, an instructor of lower rank than a professor.

ū ni vĕr′ si ty, a school for promoting education in the higher branches.

LESSON 158

DICTATION EXERCISE

Consult your dictionary for the meaning of words.

A Briton[1] is a native of Great Britain.[2]

I am quite confident[3] that I did not divulge your secret to my most intimate confidant.[4]

Did you say the decease[5] of your friend was caused by a lingering disease?[6]

The thief tried to elude[7] his pursuers, but they illuded[8] and seized him.

The wheat shoots[9] down the chute.[10]

The colonel[11] was choked with a peach kernel.[12]

What is the difference between a cord[13] of wood, a chord[14] in music, and the chord[15] of an arc?

Your speech and gesture[16] would make people believe you were a jester.[17]

Besides his being very ingenious[18] he is a very amiable and ingenuous[19] companion.

A metal[20] horse could not be called a horse of mettle.[21]

The Dane[22] will not deign[23] to notice him.

Two centuries[24] ago, more sentries[25] kept guard about this castle than do now.

LESSON 159

MISCELLANEOUS

"Seest thou a man diligent in his business? he shall stand before kings."—*Proverbs.*

ăc count à bĭl' i ty, the state of being accountable.

ăp pâr' ent, evident; clearly perceptible.

ăx' i ŏm, a self-evident truth.

bûr lĕsque' (-lĕsk'), a ludicrous representation; a parody.

chī rŏg' rà phy, the art of writing; handwriting.

chŏr' is ter, one who leads a choir.

cŏn' science (-shĕns), moral sense.

cŏn tĕn' tion, strife; controversy.

fĭg' ûr à tive, metaphorical.

ġĕs' ture, a motion designed to enforce thought.

glĭs' ten, to shine.

hà răngue' (-răng'), a loud, bombastic speech.

hăv' ŏc, destruction; carnage.

hy drăn' ġe à, a shrubby plant with flowers.

hȳ' phen, a short dash (-), indicating connection.

ĭm pā' tient, uneasy; restless.

in ĭq' uĭ tous (-ĭk' wĭ tŭs), wicked; unjust.

in trĭn' sic, inherent; real; true.

jūĭçe, fluid of fruit, etc.; sap.

knăp' săck (năp'-), a soldier's luggage sack.

mĭs' tle tōe, an evergreen plant.

mū nĭç' i pal, pertaining to a city or corporation.

mȳs' tēr y, a secret; something incomprehensible.

ŏp pŏr tū' ni ty, fit or convenient time.

phăn' tŏm, specter; an apparition.

LESSON 160

SHIPS AND NAUTICAL TERMS

ăd' mĭ ral, a commander of a fleet.

ăn' chŏr, a heavy iron to hold a floating vessel.

är mā' dà, a fleet of ships of war.

băl' last, heavy matter to steady a ship, balloon, etc.

bĭn' na cle, a compass box.

bŭlk' hĕad, partition in a vessel separating rooms on same deck.

buoy (bwoi), a float on the water to indicate shoals, rocks, etc.

cà nŏe', a boat propelled by paddles; a light pleasure-boat.

căp' stan, a machine in ships for raising great weights or exerting power.

căp' tain, chief officer of a boat.

ca rēen', to incline to one side, as a ship.

căt′ bōat, a small sailboat with a single mast.

çĕl′ lu lōse, starchy material, extracted from corn-stalks, used in making vessels watertight.

chrō nŏm′ e ter, a timekeeper, especially one of great accuracy.

cŏm′ mo dōre, a naval officer.

cŏm′ pass, a magnetic instrument to determine directions.

erṵig′ er, an armed vessel that sails to and fro for capturing an enemy's vessels.

ĕm bär′ gō, prohibition of vessels from sailing.

ĕm bärk′, to enter on board a ship for a voyage.

flo tĭl′ là, a fleet of small ships, or a small fleet.

found′ er, to fill and sink, as a ship.

găng′ way, a passageway in a ship by which persons enter or leave it.

grăp′ nel, a kind of small anchor.

här pōōn′, a spear or javelin.

hătch′ way, an opening in a ship's deck.

LESSON 161

MISCELLANEOUS

à chĭēve′, to accomplish.

ăd jŏurn′, to defer; to terminate; suspend a session.

à trŏç′ i ty, extreme cruelty; great wickedness.

be rēave′, to make destitute; to deprive.

brĭl′ lian çy (-yans-), sparkling luster.

cāis′ son (kā′ son), a chest for ammunition.

eā′ lyx, the cup of a flower.

com mĭt′ tēe, persons appointed to attend to any business.

con sti tū′ tion, an organic body; frame of government.

cŏr rŏb′ o rate, to confirm; to make more certain.

de lĭn′ quĕnt, neglectful of duty.

dĕv′ as tāte, to lay waste; to ravage.

grà tū′ i ty, a free gift.

in sĕp′ à rà ble, not separable.

in vĭs′ i ble, that cannot be seen.

ir rĕp′ à rà ble, that cannot be repaired.

ir re trĭēv′ à ble (-trēv′-), that cannot be recovered; irreparable.

le gĭt′ i mate, lawful or valid; real; genuine.

mŏn′ o grăm, letters interwoven.

năs tūr′ tium (-shŭm), a plant having white or yellow flowers.

neigh (nā), to whinny, as a horse.

păl′ açe, a royal residence.

păr′ ti san, one passionately devoted to a party or faction.

pēe′ vĭsh, cross; fretful.

văl′ en tine, a sentimental token sent on St. Valentine's day, February 14.

LESSON 162

MISCELLANEOUS

"He who needlessly breaks his appointment, shows that he is as reckless of others' time as of his own."

à ghàst', terrified; struck with horror.
ăl' à băs ter, a fine-grained gypsum.
ăl' tĭ tūde, height; elevation.
ăn' ărch ў, social confusion; disregard of law.
çà rouse', to engage in revelry.
çhà grĭn', vexation; the keenest mortification.
çir cŭm' fẽr ençe, boundary line of a circle or sphere.
cûr' va ture, a curving; a bend.
de çī' pher, to translate; to interpret.
dĕm' à gŏgue, an unprincipled leader.
de mēan' or, behavior; bearing.
dôr' mant, inoperative.
flēur dē lĭs' (**flŭr de lē'**), a flower of the lily family.
mō' bĭle, easily moved; changed in expression.
păr à phẽr nā' lĭ a, trappings or ornaments.
pà rō' chĭ al, pertaining to a parish.
pẽr' pe trāte, be guilty of; to commit.
pĕt'u lant, cross; fretful.
prĕj' u dĭçe, previous and unreasonable bias.
prŏv' en dẽr, food for beasts.
pŭl' vẽr īze, to reduce to powder.
re fū' ṡal, the act of refusing; option.
smŭg' gle, to convey in secret; to export or import unlawfully.
stĭm' u lus, incentive to action.
vā' rĭ e gāte, to streak; to mark with different colors.

LESSON 163

SHIPS AND NAUTICAL TERMS

hĕlm, the instrument by which a ship is steered; rudder.
hŭll, the body of a ship.
jĕt' tĭ son, throwing overboard of goods, in order to lighten a vessel in danger of wreck.
kēel, bottom timber of a ship from stem to stern.
lär' board, the left hand side of a ship.
läunch, to push into the water, as a ship.
lēe' ward, the side opposite to the wind.
māin' mâst, the chief mast in a vessel.
mĭz' zen mâst, the hindmost mast of a three-masted vessel.
mōōr' ings, anchors, chains, etc., used in securing a ship.
nạu' tie al, relating to ships or sailors.
nā' val, relating to ships of war; as a *naval* station; having to do with shipping.

pōrt′ hōle, an embrasure in a ship's side.

pro pĕl′ lẽr, the screw wheel used in propelling a vessel.

prow (**prou**), fore part of a ship or boat; the bow.

rŭd′ dẽr, an appliance by means of which a vessel is steered.

săl′ vage, that part of property which is saved.

scŭt′ tle, to sink a ship by cutting holes in the bottom.

sloop, a vessel with one mast.

spăr, a round piece of timber used as a mast, boom, etc.

stär′ board, the right hand side of a ship.

stẽrn, hinder part of a ship.

tăck, to change the course of a ship by means of her sails.

tŏn′ nage, the whole amount of shipping estimated by tons.

yacht (**yŏt**), a vessel designed for pleasure.

LESSON 164

MISCELLANEOUS

"Men's evil manners live in brass; their virtues we write in water."—*Shakespeare.*

ac quāint′ ançe, familiar knowledge.

ăc′ ro băt, one who practices daring gymnastic feats.

bĕn e dĭc′ tion, a blessing.

be trōth′, to contract for marriage.

bĭg′ ŏt rỹ, narrow-mindedness.

blŏs′ som, a flower; to put forth blossoms.

in cūr′ a ble, that cannot be cured.

in de strŭc′ ti ble, that cannot be destroyed.

in still′, to infuse; to inculcate gradually.

ir rĕv′ er ent, lacking in reverence.

lĕv′ i ty, frivolty; trifling gayety.

păr′ a ble, a fictitious narrative.

pow′ wow, conjuration to cure diseases; a noisy meeting.

rā′ dĭ ant, shining; beaming with brightness.

re çĕp′ ta cle, repository; that which holds other things.

rĕq′ ui site (**rĕk′ wi zĭt**), necessary.

rụ′ mŏr, a flying report.

sŏl′ emn (**-em**), serious; devout.

stà tĭs′ tĭcs, a collection of facts respecting people, property, etc.

sŭm′ mĭt, the top.

sỹl′ la ble, a word or part of a word produced by a single impulse of the voice.

tē′ dĭ oŭs (*or* **-yŭs**), tiresome.

tọur, circuitous journey.

ve rā′ cious (**-shŭs**), truthful.

yōke, to join; a connecting frame for draft-cattle.

LESSON 165

REVIEW

caucus	unanimous	available	gospel
inaugurate	imperative	mediocre	cleanly
extreme	illegible	route	similarity
depot	engineer	transient	traveler
severe	discipline	chaperon	peaceable
burglary	soliloquy	analysis	dormitory
laboratory	sophomore	mistletoe	sentries
burlesque	havoc	compass	mystery
buoy	commodore	chagrin	atrocity
committee	inseparable	yacht	demagogue
variegate	marine	solemn	irreverent
receptacle	requisite	harangue	tedious
	juice	scuttle	

LESSON 166

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

"'Tis the mind that makes the body rich;
And as the sun breaks through the darkest clouds,
So honor peereth in the meanest habit."—*Shakespeare.*

blouse (blouz), a light, loose over-garment, generally worn by workingmen.

broad' cloth, a black smooth-faced woolen cloth, usually of double width, and of fine quality.

eăs' si mēre, a thin, twilled woolen cloth for men's garments.

eŏl' lar, a band or circlet worn about the neck.

eră văt', a kind of necktie.

eŭt' ă wāy, a coat cut away in front and having a long skirt.

frŏck, a body coat for men, usually double-breasted; an outer garment for workingmen.

hăb' ēr dăsh ēr, a dealer in men's furnishings.

hō' sier ў (-zher-), stockings, socks, etc.

jeān (jāne), a twilled cotton cloth.

lă pĕl', fold of a coat turned back in continuing the collar.

mĭt' ten, a covering for the hand.

mŭf' flēr, a scarf for protecting the neck or head in cold weather.

o' ver eōat, a kind of coat worn over the other clothing; a topcoat.

păn ă mă', a fine plaited hat, made in Central America.

rāin' eōat, a water-proof outer garment.

rēef′ er, a close-fitting jacket, or short coat of thick cloth.
săck, a kind of coat for men.
sērġe, a woolen twilled cloth.
swĕat′ er, a woolen jacket or jersey.
tŏp′ cōat, a light-weight overcoat.
trou′ sẽrs, pantaloons.
twēed, a soft and flexible fabric made of wool.
tŭx ē′ do, a black coat for evening dress.
ŭl′ stẽr, a loose overcoat.

LESSON 167

MISCELLANEOUS

ăc′ me, the highest point; crisis.
à lẽrt′, watchful; vigilant.
ăl lī′ ançe, connection; league; confederation.
bălm′ y, aromatic; soothing.
çe lĕb′ ri ty, renown; a famous person.
chānġe′ à ble, capable of being changed; variable
de mŏr′ al īze, to corrupt the morals of; to confuse.
ĕq′ ui page (ek′ we-), an equipment; carriage, horses, etc.
ex pĕr′ i ment, a trial; an act designed as a test; to test.
fąl′ sĭ fy, to lie; to forge; to disprove.
flŭs′ trāte, to agitate; to confuse.
griēve, to afflict; to make sorrowful.
hăġ′ ġard, wasted by want or suffering.
hăp′ pi ly, fortunately; joyously.
hŭs′ tle, to hurry; to push or crowd.
in de pĕnd′ ent, not dependent; free.
in ĭ′ tial, first stage; beginning.
ĭn′ ti māte, to suggest indirectly; familiar.
in tẽr çĕpt′, to stop on the way.
lī çĕn′ tious, impure; wanton.
pōr′ ous, full of pores; permeable by liquids.
pro mĭs′ cu ous, brought together without order.
pro nŭn çi ā′ tion, an uttering with articulation.
rē′ ġal, pertaining to a king.
ŭn rŭf′ fled, calm; composed.

LESSON 168

PERTAINING TO MUSIC

"Justice is the keynote of the world, and all else is ever out of tune."

ăc com′ pà ni ment, that which accompanies; an attendant.
ăl′ to, the lowest female voice.
băr′ i tōne, a male voice between bass and tenor.
bāss, the lowest part in music; a deep tone.
eàn tā′ tà, a poem set to music.
ehō′ ral, sung in chorus or harmony; pertaining to a choir.

chôrd, string of a musical instrument; harmony.

cŏn' çert, a musical entertainment in which several voices or instruments take part.

con sẽrv' a to ry, public place where music is taught.

con trăl' to, the part between soprano and tenor.

dū ĕt', a musical composition for two performers.

fī nă' le, the last part; termination.

glēe, an unaccompanied part-song for three or more solo voices.

me lō' dĭ ous, musical, containing or producing melody.

mĕl' o dỹ, an agreeable succession of sounds in music.

mū' sĭe al, melodious; pertaining to music.

or a tō' ri o, a musical drama of a sacred or dignified character.

ôr' chĕs tral, of or pertaining to an orchestra.

pre çĕn' tōr, a leader of a choir; a directing singer.

sĕr e nāde', music sung or performed in the open air at night.

so prä' no, the highest kind of female or boy's voice.

sỹm' pho nỹ, a harmony of sounds.

tĕn' or, the highest adult male voice.

trī' o (trēe' o), a piece of music arranged for three performers.

wąltz, a kind of dance; also the music for it.

Musical instruments.

accordion	cornet	graphophone	mandolin	tambourine
banjo	cymbal	guitar	piano	violin
clarinet	flageolet	harmonica	piccolo	xylophone
concertina	flute	lyre	saxophone	zither

LESSON 169

MISCELLANEOUS

"The most highly educated men are those who have been the most resolute in their encounter with difficulties."—*Samuel Smiles.*

băp tīze', to administer baptism.

eą dăv' er ous, ghastly; pale.

eōrps (kōre), a body of troops.

eōurt'-măr tial, court of military or naval officers.

erĭt' i çīse, to examine critically; to judge severely.

en dĕav' or, an effort; to strive to do.

ex tĭnet', without force; without a survivor.

ex' tĭr pate (*or* **ex tĭr'**-), to root out.

fēr' ven çy, ardor; warmth of feeling or devotion.

lą̣u' rĕl, honor; distinction; a shrub.

lĕth' ar gy, sleepiness; apathy; prolonged sluggishness.

lȳ çē′ ŭm, a literary association; a lecture-room.

nērv′ ous, excitable.

pĕr ĭm′ e ter, outer boundary of a body.

prăg măt′ ĭc al, pertaining to business or affairs, businesslike; meddlesome.

răs′ cal, an unprincipled fellow.

re cûr′ rençe, happening again or repeatedly.

re lī′ ançe, confident trust; dependence.

re trīēve′ (-trēv′), to regain; to recover.

rhō do dĕn′ drŏn, a showy shrub with beautiful flowers.

rīght′ eous (-chus), godly; blameless; free from sin.

sòv′ ēr ĕign (*or* sŏv′-), a monarch; princely.

squā′ lŏr, foulness.

sū′ ĭ çīde, self-murder.

trăn sçĕnd′, to rise above in degree; to surpass.

LESSON 170

MATCHING WORDS

For every word in the first two columns there is a word in one of the last two that means practically the same thing. Match them.

The teacher may pronounce twenty-five words for the lesson, requiring the student to write from memory the synonymous words.

flavor	adherent	outside	mariner
invasion	vestige	journey	ignominy
marriage	indigence	blaze	remembrance
warmth	kindred	memory	wooer
forfeiture	possessor	nuptials	penalty
maxim	voyage	sovereign	circle
maintenance	glare	people	partisan
suitor	sort	region	subsistence
sustenance	recollection	unfeeling	accountable
sailor	potentate	livelihood	difficult
infamy	sphere	proprietor	choice
reminiscence	populace	inroad	relative
responsible	district	species	survey
accurate	insensible	precise	penury
arduous	surface	odor	glow
preference	review	trace	precept

LESSON 171

NEWSPAPERS AND ADVERTISING

ăd vēr tīz' ing, making a business announcement.

ăn' nu al, issued once a year; occurring every year.

bī-wēek' ly, issued every two weeks.

ĕär tōōn', a pictorial caricature.

çir cu lā' tion, the extent to which anything circulates.

eŏl' ŭmn, a perpendicular division of a page.

eor re spŏnd' ent, one who writes letters to a periodical for publication.

dĭs plāyed', set with prominent type in order to catch the eye.

ĕd' i tŏr, one who has editorial charge of a periodical.

gà zĕtte', a newspaper or printed accounts of current events; to publish.

măg' à zĭne, usually a periodical devoted to some particular field or subject.

il lŭs trā' tion, a picture designed to illustrate; a drawing.

newş' pā per, a printed sheet giving news, etc.

nō' tiçe, an article in the regular news column.

pē rĭ ŏd' ie al, a publication issued at regular intervals.

pŭff, an article flattering or praising one.

quąr' tėr ly, issued four times a year.

quo tā' tion, a price set for advertising, etc.

rāte' -ĕärd, printed list of prices for advertising.

re pōrt' er, one who collects news.

sĕm' i-wēek' ly, issued twice a week.

sō liç' it ŏr, one who canvasses for advertisements, subscriptions, etc.

spĕç i fi eā' tion, a schedule of prices for advertising.

trĭb' ūne, a place or pulpit for a public speaker; a paper.

trī-wēek' ly, issued three times a week.

LESSON 172

MISCELLANEOUS

"I have lived in this world just long enuff tew look karefully the seckond time into things that I am the most certain ov the first time."—*Josh Billings.*

à dieū', a formal leave-taking.

an tĭp' à thy, antagonism or dislike.

ąus pĭ' cious, favorable; conducing to success.

eŏm mĕm' o rate, to celebrate by a solemn act.

eŏm prīze', to include; to consist of.

eŏn eŏet' ing; planning; scheming.

mărsh' y, wet; boggy.

măs' sà ere (-kēr), to kill; to butcher.

mĕm' o rà ble, important; noteworthy.

mo nŏp′ o ly, an exclusive right.
nec′ tar (-tẽr), a sweetish secretion from blossoms.
pà rāde′, to march; pompous display.
păr′ à mount, supreme; the highest or chief.
pẽr′ se cūte, to harass.
pōrt măn′ teau (-tō), a leather satchel for clothing; a hand-bag.
pŏs′ sẽ, citizens summoned to assist in suppressing a riot, etc.
răn′ sŏm, to rescue; price paid for release from enemy.
sĭm′ ĭ lar, having a general likeness.
sŭb′ sĭ dy, support; aid; a grant; tribute.
sŭc cŭmb′, to yield.
tẽr′ rĭ ble, fitted to excite terror; dreadful; frightful.
till′ age, cultivation; farming; preparing land for seed.
trō′ phy, a token of victory in battle.
trụ′ ant, one who shirks duty; a loiterer.
vĭs′ ĭ ble, apparent; capable of being seen.

Write plurals for the following nouns, if they have any:

banjo	cashier	trout	ally
motto	alley	fife	woman
victuals	draft	wrench	hose

LESSON 173

PERTAINING TO TIME

"Lost: Yesterday, somewhere between sunrise and sunset, two golden hours, each set with sixty diamond minutes. No reward is offered for they are lost forever."—*Mann.*

ān′ cient, old; of great age.
bĭ ĕn′ ni al, every two years.
çĕn tĕn′ ni al, the hundredth anniversary.
chro nŏl′ o gy, science of computing dates.
eûr′ few, an evening bell.
çȳ′ cle, a circle; a recurring period; a wheel.
day′ breāk, first appearance of light in the morning.
dĕc′ āde, ten years.
dĭ ûr′ nal, happening daily.
ĕp′ ŏch (*or* ē′ pŏch), a remarkable period of time.
ē tẽr′ ni ty, duration without beginning or end.
ē′ ven ing, the close of day.
Fĕb′ rụ a ry, second month of the year.
fōre noon′, before midday.
fôrt′ nĭght (*or* -nĭt), two weeks.
glōam′ ing, twilight; dusk.
mĭl lĕn′ ni um, one thousand years.
nŏc tûr′ nal, nightly.
pẽr ĕn′ ni al, perpetual; unfailing.

quąd rĕn' ni al, occurring every four years.

trī ĕn' ni al, happening every three years.

Tūęs' day, the third day of the week.

twī' light, period just before the rising, and after the setting, of the sun; a faint light.

vĕs' pēr, of or pertaining to the evening.

Wĕdnęs' day, fourth day of the week.

LESSON 174

MISCELLANEOUS

"Everything that we learn is the mastery of a difficulty; and the mastery of one helps us to the mastery of others."

ad vĕr' si ty, misfortune; calamity.

ăide'-de-camp (ād' de kăn), officer selected to assist a general.

an tĭç' i pāte, to look for; to foresee; to forestall.

dĕs' tĭ ny, fate; fortune.

fā' vor ĭte, esteemed; preferred; a person or thing particularly liked.

grā' cious, kind; full of grace.

nŭp' tiaļs, marriage.

pā' ġan, a worshiper of false gods; a heathen.

phlŏx (flŏx), an herb with showy flowers.

plā' ġiā rĭşm (-jā rĭzm), passing off another's writing as one's own.

pôr' poise (-pŭs), a kind of fish.

pre eō' cious, mental faculties prematurely developed.

prĕv' ą lençe, wide extent or common occurrence.

prĭv' i leġe, a peculiar benefit or favor.

pro erās' ti nāte, to delay; to be dilatory.

prŏj' ect, a plan; a scheme.

răv' el, to untwist; to take apart.

sa lū' bri ous, healthful; wholesome.

scoun' drel, a villain.

stū' pe fy, to benumb; to make stupid.

sū pēr stĭ' tion, belief in omens; false religion; fanaticism.

sỹn ŏp' sĭs, a summary; an epitome.

vą lĕn çi ĕnneg', a rich kind of lace.

vą eū' i ty, emptiness; void.

vĭl' laĭn, one guilty of crimes; a scamp.

Homophonous words,—what do they mean?

consuls, consols	canvas, canvass	fourth, forth	berry, bury
metal, mettle	leach, leech	palate, pallet	bare, bear
raised, razed	peddle, pedal	thyme, time	bier, beer

LESSON 175

UNDERTAKING AND EMBALMING

"When faith is lost, when honor dies, the man is dead."—*Whittier.*

biēr, a frame to carry the dead.
bur′ y, to inter; to hide.
cȧs′ ket, a burial case; a coffin.
çĕm′ e tĕr ў, a graveyard.
eŏr′ o nēr, a peace officer who investigates the causes of unnatural deaths.
eôr tege′ (**kôr tāzh′**), a procession; a train of attendants.
ere mā′ tion, the practice of burning the dead.
dīrge, a funeral rite, or hymn.
ĕl′ e ġy, a funeral song.
em bälm′, to preserve.
ĕp′ i tȧph, an inscription on a tombstone.
fū′ nēr al, burial services over the dead.
hēarse, a wagon for conveying the dead.
in′ çĕnse, burnt gums and spices; to perfume with incense.
ĭn′ quĕst, judicial inquiry; official examination.
mąu so lē′ um, a magnificent tomb or monument.
mŏn′ u ment, a pillar; stone, etc., erected in remembrance; a memorial.
môrgue, a place where the dead bodies of unknown persons are held for identification.
môr′ tu ā ry, of or pertaining to the dead; a morgue.
ō bĭt′ ū a ry, relating to a person's death; a biographical sketch of one recently deceased.
ŏb′ se quĭes, funeral rites.
rē′ quĭ em, a hymn for the dead.
shroud, a burial covering; a winding sheet.
tąmb (**tōōm**), a place for the dead.
vąult, a place of confinement or burial enclosed by masonry.

LESSON 176

MISCELLANEOUS

"Our grand business is, not to see what lies dimly at a distance, but to do what lies clearly at hand."—*Carlyle.*

bọu quęt′ (**bōō kā′**), a bunch of flowers.
eat′ ȧ lŏgue (**-lŏg**), a list of names.
çe lĕr′ i tў, rapidity of motion.
eŏl lĕet′ or, a person authorized to receive money for another.
eŏn dū′ çĭve, helpful; tending to contribute.
eŏn nīv′ ançe, corrupt or guilty assent to wrongdoing; voluntary oversight; giving secret assistance or sympathy.

cŏn spīre', to plot; to combine for; to concur to one end.
cŏn' sti tūte, to form; to make and empower; to enact.
cŏn trī' tion, remorse; repentance for sin.
cŏn' trō vẽrt, to dispute or oppose by reasoning; to debate.
cŏn vīv' i al, festive; jovial.
cŏr' dial, hearty; affectionate.
dē sçĕnd' ant, offspring.
dis pĕnse', to deal out; to give.
ĕm' phȧ sĭs, special force of voice.
ex hĭb' it, to show; anything prepared for inspection.
ex ôr' bi tant, excessive; enormous.
frănk' ing, the privilege of sending letters and packages by mail or express free of charge.
im pēach' ment, arraignment; a calling to account.
im plīç' it, unquestioning; implied.
im pēr çĕp' ti ble, undiscernible.
in grăt' i tūde, insensibility to kindness or favors.
ĭn' no çĕnçe, purity of heart; blamelessness.
in tẽr vēne', to come between; to interpose.
lĭl' y, a bulbous plant and flower.

LESSON 177

MISCELLANEOUS

"It is ever true that he who does nothing for others does nothing for himself."—*Goethe.*

ăf' flū ençe, abundance; wealth; riches.
ăs pīr' ant, one who aspires; a candidate.
bọs' ŏm, the breast; cherished.
bụsh' el, four pecks; a measure of capacity.
eär' pen ter, a builder of houses or ships; a worker in timber.
eăs' tĭ gāte, to punish by blows; to chasten.
ea tăs' tro phe, a sudden calamity.
çĭv' i lize, to reclaim from savage state; to refine.
eōarse' ness, rudeness; roughness.
ḍeūçe, two; a demon.
ēat' a ble, edible; proper for food.
lĭg' nŭm-vī' taē, a hard, heavy wood.
lŏn' ġi tūde, distance east or west from a meridian.
mĭ gnon ĕtte' (mĭn yŭn-), a plant having fragrant greenish flowers.
mĕad' ow, a low, level tract of grassland.
Mĕd ĭ tẽr rā' ne an, an inland sea south of Europe.
me rī' no, a fine woolen fabric.
ôr' chard, an enclosure containing fruit trees.
pȧs' ture, grassland for cattle, horses, etc.; to graze.
quȧd' rant, quarter of a circle.

răd′ i cal, relating to the root; extreme.

sĕm′ i na ry, a school.

stăg′ ger, to sway; to reel.

vă lise′, a traveling-bag.

vŏl′ un ta rў, an organ solo played before divine service; spontaneous; proceeding from the will.

Take a second glance at the following words:

lilies	surgeon	precedent	lodgment
sieve	peaceable	supersede	corruptible
allege	Cincinnati	feasible	competent

LESSON 178

WALL PAPER AND DECORATION

"The path of success in business is invariably the path of common sense."

ăr à bĕsque′ (-bĕsk′), a kind of ornamentation in low relief.

bôr′ der, margin; an edge.

brĭe′-a-brăc, antiquarian or artistic curiosities.

eăl′ çi mīne, a white or colored wash used in decorating walls.

çēil′ ing, upper, interior surface of a room.

eŏl′ or, hue; tint; to tinge.

eôr′ nĭçe, any molded projection which finishes the part to which it is affixed.

ēa′ sel, a frame on which pictures are placed.

em bŏssed′ (-bŏst′), formed or covered with raised figures.

ex tē′ ri ŏr, the outside part.

fĕs tōōn′, a garland or wreath used in decoration; to adorn with festoons.

frĕs′ eo, painting on walls and ceilings.

frĕt, ornamented work in relief, as carving or embossing.

frīēze (frēez), a horizontal, decorative panel on the upper part of a wall.

hăr′ mo nīz ing, agreeing in action, adaptation, etc.

grille, a lattice or grating.

in tē′ ri or, the inside part.

mō sā′ ic, work variegated by glass, stones, etc., of various colors.

păl mĕtte′, a floral ornament.

păn′ el, a rectangular piece of wood set in a frame.

păr′ quĕt rў, a mosaic of woodwork.

pĕd′ es tal, the base or foot of a column, statue, vase, etc.

re liēf′, projection of a figure above the plane on which it is formed.

stŭe′ eo, a kind of fine plaster used for decorating walls.

tīle, thick piece of baked clay for covering buildings, for floors, etc.

LESSON 179

MISCELLANEOUS

ăp prĕn′ tĭçe, one bound by contract to learn a trade or art.

bois′ tĕr ous, noisy; violent; rough.

chrȳs ăn′ the mŭm, a highly cultivated aster.

dĕf i nĭ′ tion, explanation; description.

de gīr′ ous, solicitous; covetous.

dŏm′ i nant, prevailing; governing.

ec lĕc′ tĭc, selecting; choosing from various sources.

fĭçh′ ų (fĭsh′ ų), a light cape, usually of lace, worn by women.

hu mĭl′ ĭ āte, to humble; to depress.

im pēach′, to charge with a crime; to call in question.

kīnd′ li ness, tenderness.

knŏwl′ edge, wisdom; information.

Kō′ ran, the Mohammedan Bible.

māel′ strŏm (māle′-), a whirlpool.

me chăn′ ic al, automatic; pertaining to machines.

mēn′ ial (-yal), serving; low; mean.

mō dĭste′, a dressmaker.

mŏs qui′ to (-kē′-), a pestiferous insect.

ŏp′ ti mĭst, one who looks on the bright side of things.

ō′ ri el, a kind of bay window.

păl′ li āte, to excuse; to mitigate.

pĕs′ si mĭst, one who looks on the dark side of things.

prŏb′ à bly, likely; in a probable manner.

răv′ en ous, voracious; hungry.

văl′ iant, brave; intrepid in danger.

LESSON 180

REVIEW

cassimere	cremation	tweed	acme
changeable	experiment	grieve	clarinet
oratorio	orchestral	soprano	tambourine
corps	criticize	lyceum	pragmatical
righteous	squalor	suicide	adherent
district	sovereign	region	precise
survey	correspondent	gazette	magazine
specification	adieu	massacre	trophy
visible	alley	autumn	curfew
perennial	Wednesday	phlox.	plagiarism
synopsis	variegate	villain	bury
dirge	incense	obsequies	gazette
	intervene	valise	

LESSON 181

CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES

Census of 1900

Ak′ rŏn, O	42,728	Bĭd′ de fōrd, Me	16,145
A là mę′ dȧ, Cal	16,464	Bĭng′ ham tŏn (-ŭm-), N. Y.	39,647
Al ĕx ăn′ drĭ à, Va	14,528	Bĭr′ mĭng hăm, Ala	38,415
Al′ le ghę nў, Pa	129,896	Blōōm′ ĭng tŏn, Ill	23,286
Al′ lĕn town, Pa	35,416	Brăd′ dŏck, Pa	15,654
Al′ tŏn, Ill	14,210	Brăd′ fōrd, Pa	15,029
Al tōō′ nȧ, Pa	38,973	Brĭdge′ pōrt, Conn	70,996
Am′ stĕr dăm, N. Y	20,929	Brŏck′ tŏn, Mass	40,063
An′ dĕr sŏn, Ind	20,178	Brōōk′ lўn, N. Y	1,166,582
Ann Ar′ bŏr, Mich	14,509	Bŭf′ fȧ lō, N. Y	352,387
Ap′ ple tŏn, Wis	15,085	Bûr′ lĭng tŏn, Vt	18,640
Ashe′ vĭlle, N. C	14,694	Būtte, Mont	30,470
Ash′ land, Wis	13,074	Cāi′ rō (kā′ rō), Ill	12,566
Ash tȧ bū′ là, O	12,949	Căl′ ū mĕt, Mich	15,000
Atch′ ĭ sŏn, Kan	15,722	Cām′ brĭdge, Mass	91,886
At lăn′ tĭc City, N. J	27,838	Căm′ den, N. J	75,935
Au′ bûrn, N. Y	30,345	Căn′ tŏn, O	30,667
Au rō′ rȧ, Ill	24,147	Căr′ bŏn dāle, Pa	13,536
Bąl′ tĭ more, Md	508,957	Cē′ dar Răp′ ĭds, Ia	25,656
Băn′ gōr, Me	21,850	Chăr′ lotte, N. C	18,091
Băt′ tle Crēek, Mich	18,563	Chăt tȧ nōō′ gȧ, Tenn	30,154
Bāy ōnne′ (bā yōn′), N. J	32,722	Chĕl′ sēa, Mass	34,072
Bĕlle′ vĭlle, Ill	17,484	Chĕs′ tĕr, Pa	33,988
Bērke′ leў, Cal	13,214	Chĭ ęą′ gō, Ill	1,698,575
Bĕv′ ĕr lў, Mass	13,884	Chĭc′ o pee, Mass	19,167

LESSON 182

CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES

Census of 1900

Cĭn çĭn nă′ tĭ, O	325,902	Coun′ çĭl Blŭffs, Ia	25,802
Clēve′ land, O	381,768	Cŏv′ ĭng tŏn, Ky	42,938
Clĭn′ tŏn, Ia	22,698	Cŭm′ bēr land, Md	17,128
Cō hōes′, N. Y	23,910	Dăl′ las, Tex	42,638

Dăn' bury, Conn	16,537	Flint, Mich	13,103
Dăn' ville, Va	16,520	Fŏnd dū Lăc', Wis	15,110
Dăv' en pōrt, Ia	35,254	Frēe' pōrt, Ill	13,258
Dāy' tŏn, O	85,333	Gāleş' bûrg, Ill	18,607
De cā' tûr, Ill	20,754	Găl' ves tŏn, Tex	37,789
De troit', Mich	285,704	Glouçes' tẽr (glŏs'-), Mass.	26,121
Du būque' (dōō būk'), Ia	36,297	Glŏv' ẽrs ville, N. Y	18,349
Du lūth', Minn	52,969	Hā' gẽrş town, Md	13,591
East' ŏn, Pa	25,238	Hăm' il tŏn, O	23,914
Eau Clāire' (ō-), Wis	17,517	Hā' vẽr hill (-il), Mass	37,175
El•gĭn, Ill	22,433	Hā' zle tŏn, Pa	14,230
E liz'a bĕth, N. J	52,130	Hō'bō ken, N. J	59,364
Elk' hărt, Ind	15,184	Hōl' yōke, Mass	45,712
El mi' rà, N. Y	35,672	Hoūs' tŏn (hūs'-), Tex	44,633
El Pā' sō, Tex	15,906	Ish' pe mĭng, Mich	13,255
E' rie, Pa	52,733	Ith' à cà, N. Y	13,136
Ev' ans ville, Ind	59,007	Jăck' sŏn ville, Fla	28,429
Ev' ẽr ĕtt, Mass	24,336	Jāmeş' town, N. Y	22,892
Fäll Riv' er, Mass	104,863	Jāneş' ville, Wis	13,185
Find' lāy, O	17,613	Jŏhns' town, Pa	35,936
Fitch' bûrg, Mass	31 531	Jō' lĭ ĕt, Ill	29.353

LESSON 183

CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES

Census of 1900

Jŏp' lin, Mo	26,023	Là rę' do, Tex	13,429
Kăl a mà zōō', Mich	24,404	Lạw' rençe, Mass	62,559
Kăn kà kēe', Ill	13,595	Lĕad' ville, Col	12,455
Kē' o kŭk, Ia	14,641	Lĕav' en wŏrth, Kan	20,735
Kēy Wĕst, Fla	17,114	Lĕb' à nŏn, Pa	17,628
Kĭngş' tŏn, N. Y	24,535	Lew' ĭs tŏn, Me	23,761
Knŏx' ville, Tenn	22,637	Lĕx' ĭng tŏn, Ky	26,369
Là Crôsse', Wis	28,895	Lī' mà, O	21,723
Lā fāy ĕtte', Ind	18,116	Lock' pōrt, N. Y	16,581
Lăn' cas tẽr, Pa	41,459	Lō' gans pōrt, Ind	16,204

Lō rāin', O	16,028	Măs' sĭl lŏn, O	11,944
Lōs An' ġĕl ĕs, Cal	102,479	Mĕd' fōrd, Mass	18,244
Lọu' ĭs vĭlle, Ky	204,731	Mĕm' phĭs, Tenn	102,320
Lōw' ell, Mass	94,969	Me nŏm' i nēe, Mich	12,818
Lỹnch' bûrg, Va	18,891	Mĕr' ĭ den, Conn	24,296
Lỹnn, Mass	68,573	Me rĭd' ĭ an, Miss	14,050
Mc Kēeş' pōrt, Pa	34,227	Mĭd' dle town, N. Y	14,522
Mā' cŏn, Ga	23,272	Mĭl wạu' kee, Wis	285,315
Mạl' den, Mass	33,664	Mĭn ne ăp' o lĭs, Minn	202,718
Măn' chĕs tẽr, N. H	56,987	Mō bīle', Ala	38,469
Măn ĭs tēe', Mich	14,260	Mō līne', Ill	17,248
Măng' flēld, O	17,640	Mŏnt clâir', N. J	13,962
Măr ĭ nĕtte', Wis	16,195	Mŭn' çie, Ind	20,942
Măr' ĭ ŏn, Ind	17,337	Mŭs kē' ġŏn, Mich	20,818
Măr' bŏr o, Mass	13,609	Năteh'ĕz, Miss	12,210

LESSON 184

CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES

Census of 1900

New' ark (nū' ẽrk), N. J	246,070	Os wē' ġo, N. Y	22,199
New Bĕd' fōrd, Mass	62,442	Ot' tȧ wȧ, Ill	10,588
New Brĭt' ain, Conn	25,998	Ot tŭm' wȧ, Ia	18,197
New' bûrg, N. Y	24,943	Ow' ĕng bŏr o, Ky	13,189
New' cȧs tle, Pa	28,339	Pȧ dū' cȧh, Ky	19,446
New Hā' ven, Conn	108,027	Păs sā' ĭ., N. J	27,777
New Or' le ang, La	287,104	Păt' ẽr sŏn, N. J	105,171
New Ro çhĕlle', N. Y	14,720	Pạw tŭck' ĕt, R. I	39,231
Nŏr' fôlk, Va	46,624	Pĕn sȧ eō' lȧ, Fla	17,747
Nŏr' rĭs town, Pa	22,265	Pe ō' rĭ ȧ, Ill	56,100
Nôrth ămp' tŏn, Mass	18,643	Pērth Am' boy, N. J	17,699
Nôr' wĭch, Conn	17,251	Pē' tẽrs bûrg, Va	21,810
Oak' land, Cal	66,960	Phĭl ȧ dĕl' phĭ ȧ, Pa	1,293,697
Og' den, Utah	16,313	Pĭ' qua (pĭk' wa), O	12,172
O' mȧ·hạ, Neb	102,555	Pĭtts' bûrg, Pa	321,616
Or' ange, N. J	24,141	Plāin' flēld, N. J	15,369
Osh' kŏsh, Wis	28,284	Plỹm' ŏuth, Pa	13,649

Pōrt Hū′ rŏn, Mich	19,158	Rō à nōke′, Va	21,495
Pōrt′ land, Ore	90,426	Rŏch′ ĕs tēr, N. Y	162,608
Pōrts′ mouth, O	17,870	Rŏek′ fōrd, Ill	31,051
Pŏtts′ ville, Pa	15,710	Rōme, N. Y	15,343
Pough keep′ sie (kĭp′), N.Y.	24,029	Săg′ i naw, Mich	42,345
Puĕb′ lo (pwĕb′-), Colo	28,157	Sā′ lem, Mass	35,956
Quin′ çy, Ill	36,252	Săn An tō′ nĭ ō, Tex	53,321
Rà çine′, Wis	29,102	Săn Dĭ e′ go, Cal	17,700

LESSON 185

CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES

Census of 1900

St. Loū′ is, Mo	575,238	Tăm pà′, Fla	15,839
Săn dŭs′ kў, O	19,664	Tăun′ tŏn, Mass	31,036
Săn Frăn çis′ cō, Cal	342,782	Tĕr′ re Haute (-hōt), Ind	36,673
Săn Jo sę′ (ho sā′), Cal	21,500	To lē′ do, O	131,822
Săr à tō′ gà, N. Y	12,409	Troy, N. Y	60,651
Sà văn′ nàh, Ga	54,244	Un′ ion, N. J	15,187
Sche nĕc′ tà dў, N. Y	31,682	U′ tĭ ca, N. Y	56,383
Serăn′ tŏn, Pa	102,026	Vicks′ bûrg, Miss	14,834
Se ăt′ tle, Wash	80,671	Vin çĕnnęs′ (-sĕnz), Ind	10,249
Sē dā′ lĭ à, Mo	15,231	Wā′ co, Tex	20,686
Sha mō′ kĭn, Pa	18,202	Wăl′ thăm, Mass	23,481
She boy′ gan, Wis	22,962	Wąsh′ ĭng tŏn, D. C	278,718
Shĕn an dō′ àh, Pa	20,321	Wą′ tēr lōō, Ia	12,580
Shrēve′ pōrt, La	16,013	Wą′ tēr town, N. Y	21,696
Sioux City (sōō), Ia	33,111	Wą′ ter vliet (-vlēt), N. Y.	14,321
Sŏm′ ĕr ville, Mass	61,643	Wau′ sau (wą′ są), Wis	12,354
South Bĕnd′, Ind	35,999	Wĭch′ ĭ tą, Kan	24,671
Spō kăne′, Wash	36,848	Wĭl′ liams pōrt, Pa	28,757
Stăm′ fōrd, Conn	15,997	Wĭl′ mĭng tŏn, Del	76,508
Steū′ ben ville, O	14,349	Wī nō′ nà, Minn	19,714
Stŏck′ tŏn, Cal	17,500	Wō′ bûrn, Mass	14,254
Strēa′ tŏr, Ill	14,079	Wōōn sŏck′ ĕt, R. I	28,204
Su pē′ rĭ ŏr, Wis	31,091	Worces′ tēr (wōōs′), Mass.	118,421
Sўr′ à cūse, N. Y	107,384	Yŏnk′ ĕrs, N. Y	47,931
Tà cō′ mà, Wash	37,714	Zānes′ ville, O	23,533

LESSON 186

STATES, TERRITORIES AND CAPITALS

NOTE—In reciting the following lessons it is suggested that the teacher call only the names in the first column, requiring the students to write from memory the accompanying names of the capitals.

	Sq. Miles	Capital	Census of 1900
Al à bă′ mà, Ala	51,540	Mŏnt gŏm′ ẽr ў	30,346
A lăs′ kà Ter., Alaska Ter	531,409	Sĭt′ kà	1,396
Ar ĭ zō′ nà, Ariz	113,929	Phoē′ nĭx	5,544
Ar′ kan sąs (-sąw), Ark	53,845	Little Rŏck	38,307
Căl ĭ fôr′ nĭ à, Calif	155,980	Săc rà mĕn′ to	29,282
Cŏl o rā′ do, Colo	103,845	Dĕn′ ver	133,859
Cŏn nĕct′ ĭ cŭt (-nĕt′-), Conn.	4,845	Hărt′ford	79,850
Dĕl′ à wâre, Del	1,950	Dō′ vẽr	3,329
Flŏr′ ĭ dà, Fla	59,268	Tăl là hăs′ see	2,981
Geôr′ gĭ à, Ga	58,980	At lăn′ tà	89,872
I′ dà hō, Idaho	84,290	Boi′ se City (boi′ zā)	5,957
Il lĭ nois′ (noi′ *or* nois′), Ill.	56,000	Sprĭng′ fīēld	34,159
In dĭ ăn′ à, Ind	35,910	In dĭ an ăp′ o lĭs	169,164
In′ dĭ an Ter., Ind. Ter	65,304	Tăh′ lĕ quăh	1,482
I′ o wà, Ia	55,470	Des Moines′ (d′ moin′)	62,139
Kăn′ sas, Kan	81,700	To pē′ kà	33,608
Kĕn tŭck′ ў, Ky	40,000	Frănk′ fort	9,487
Lọu ĭ zĭ ă′ nà, La	45,420	Băt′ ôn Rouge (rōōzh)	11,269
Māine, Me	33,156	Au gŭs′ tà	11,683
Mā′ rў lănd, Md	9,860	An năp′ o lĭs	8,402
Măs sà chū′ sĕtts, Mass	8,040	Bôs′ tôn	560,892
Mĭch′ ĭ gan, Mich	57,430	Lăn′ sĭng	16,485
Mĭn ne sō′ tà, Minn	79,205	St. Pąul′	163,065
Mĭs sĭs sĭp′ pĭ, Miss	46,340	Jăck′ sòn	7,816
Mĭs sọu′ rĭ, Mo	68,735	Jĕf′ fẽr sòn City	9,664

LESSON 187

STATES, TERRITORIES AND CAPITALS

	Sq. Miles	Capital	Census of 1900
Mŏn tā′ nà, Mont	145,310	Hĕl′ e nà	10,770
Ne brăs′ kà, Neb	76,185	Lĭn cŏln,	40,169
Ne vā′ dà, Nev	109,740	Căr′ sòn City	2,100

	Sq. Miles	Capital	Census of 1900
New Hămp′ shīre, N. H.	9,005	Cŏn′ cŏrd	19,632
New Jĕr′ sey, N. J.	7,455	Trĕn′ tŏn	73,307
New Mĕx′ĭ co Ter., N.Mex.Ter.	122,000	Săn tȧ Fę′	5,603
New Yŏrk′, N. Y.	47,620	Al′ bȧ nў	94,151
North Căr o lī′ nȧ, N. C.	52,240	Rą′ leĭgh	13,643
North Da kō′ tȧ, N. Dak.	75,000	Bĭs′ mărck	3,319
O hī′ o, O.	40,760	Co lŭm′ bŭs	125,560
Ok lä hō′ mė, Okla.	4,687	Gŭth′ rĭe	10,006
Or′ e gŏn, Or.	94,560	Sā′ lem	4,258
Pĕnn sўl vā′ nĭ ȧ, Pa.	44,985	Hăr′ ris bûrg	50,167
Rhōde Isl′ and, R. I.	1,088	Prŏv′ i dençe	175,597
		New′ pōrt (discontinued)	22,034
South Căr o lī′ na, S. C.	30,170	Co lŭm′ bĭ ȧ	21,108
South Da kō′ tȧ, S. Dak.	76,620	Pierre (pēer)	2,306
Tĕn nes sēe′, Tenn.	41,750	Năsh′ ville	80,865
Tĕx′ as, Tex.	265,780	Aus′ tĭn	22,258
U′ tąh, Utah	82,190	Sąlt Lāke City	53,531
Vēr mŏnt′, Vt.	9,136	Mŏnt pē′ lĭ ēr	6,266
Vīr ġĭn′ ĭ ȧ, Va.	40,125	Rĭch′ mŏnd	85,050
Wąsh′ ĭng tŏn, Wash.	66,880	O lўm′ pĭ ȧ	4,082
West Vīr ġin′ ĭ ȧ, W. Va.	24,645	Chärleş′ tŏn	11,099
Wĭs cŏn′ sĭn, Wis.	54,450	Măd′ ĭ sŏn	19,164
Wў ō′ mĭng, Wyo.	97,575	Chey ĕnne′ (shī ĕn′)	14,087

LESSON 188

LARGEST CITIES OF THE WORLD

City	Country	Population
Am′ stēr dăm	Hŏl′ land	512,953
Ant′ wērp	Bĕl′ ġĭ ŭm	277,576
Băng kŏk′	Sī am′	250,000
Băr çē lō′ nȧ	Spāin	272,481
Bĕl′ fȧst	Ire′ land	255,950
Bēr′ lĭn	Prŭs′ sia (prŭsh′ ȧ)	1,843,000
Bŏm bāy′	In′ dĭ ȧ	821,764
Bōr deaux′ (-dō′)	Frânçe	256,906

City	Country	Population
Brĕs' lau (-low)	Prŭs' sia	373,169
Brŭs' sels	Bĕl' gi ŭm	561,130
Bu' dà pĕst	Hŭn' gà rỹ	505,763
Bue' nos Ay' res (bō' nŭs ā' rĭz)	Ar' gĕn tīne Rē pŭb' lic	663,854
Caī' ro	E' gỹpt	570,062
Căl cŭt' tà	In' dĭ à	861,764
Căn' tŏn	Chī' nà	1,600,000
Cŏn stăn tĭ nō' ple	Tûr' key	873,560
Co pĕn hā' gĕn	Dĕn' mărk	312,859
Drĕg' den	Săx' o ny	336,440
Dŭb' lĭn	Ire' land	245,001
Ed' in burgh (-bûr o)	Scŏt' land	264,796
Fōō Chōō' (*or* Fōō Chow')	Chī' nà	636,000
Gĕn' o à	It' à lỹ	232,777
Glàs' gōw	Scŏt' land	618,052
Hăm' bûrg	Gĕr' mà nỹ	625,552
Hà văn' à	Cū' bà	200,000

LESSON 189

LARGEST CITIES OF THE WORLD

City	Country	Population
Kĭ ō' to	Jà păn'	353,139
Lĭg' bŏn	Pŏrt' u gal	301,206
Lĭv' er pōōl	Eng' land (ĭng'-)	517,980
Lŏn' dŏn	Eng' land	4,211,056
Lŭck' now	In' dĭ à	273,028
Lỹ' ŏns	Frànçe	466,028
Măd' rĭd	Spāin	470,283
Măn' chĕs tĕr	Eng' land	505,368
Mär sęilleg' (sālz')	Frànçe	442,239
Měl' bŏûrne	Aus trā' lĭ à	490,900
Mĭ' lan	It' à lỹ	481,297
Mŏs' cow	Rŭs' sià (rŭsh' à)	988,614
Mū' nĭch	Bà vā' rĭ à	407,307
Nā' pleg	It' à lỹ	540,393

City	Country	Population
New Yôrk'	U. S. A	3,437,202
O dĕs' sȧ	Rŭs' siȧ	405,041
Păr' ĭs	Frânçe	2,536,834
Pē' king (*or* Pē kĭn')	Chī' nȧ	1,000,000
Rĭ' ō Ja neĭ' rō	Brȧ zĭl'	522,651
Shăng' hăĭ (*or* Shăng' hī)	Chī' nȧ	380,000
Stŏck' hōlm	Swē' den	295,789
St. Pē' ters bûrg	Rŭs' siȧ	1,267,023
Tō' kĭ ō	Jȧ păn'	1,452,564
Vĭ ĕn' nȧ	Aus' trĭ ȧ	1,364,548
Wąr' sąw	Pō' land	638,209

LESSON 190

TEST WORDS FOR REVIEW

abyss
accelerate
accessory
acclimate
accommodate
acknowledgment
acoustic
acquiesce
aeronaut
aggrandize
aghast
allegeable
altruism
amateur
amenable
anarchy
antipathy
aperture
apparition
appendicitis
applicable
apposite
appraisal
aqueduct
aqueous
architect
arraign
ascertain
assignee
balmoral
bigotry
bivouac
bludgeon
boudoir
bouillon
bourgeois
brougham
bullion
cadaverous
calcimine
campaign
candelabrum
cantata
cartoon
cassimere
castigate
catastrophe
celerity
cellulose
cereals
chagrin
challis
chaperon
charade
chargeable
charlatan
chattel
chrysalis
chrysanthemum
circuitous
citation
clairvoyant
codicil
cognizant
colossal
comatose
connoisseur
consequential
contrition
corroborate
covetous
cruiser
curriculum
cyclometer
dawdle
deficit
deign
delinquent
departmental
desuetude
dirge
discern
discipline
discrepancy
disparage
domicile
dynamite
ecclesiastical
economics
ecstasy
efficacy
embryo
encyclopedia
enunciate
ephemeral
equity
erroneous
erysipelas
escutcheon
etiquette

eulogy
excrescence
excruciating
exemplary
extemporaneous
fabulous
facile
fealty
felicity
filament
flange
fluctuate
flustrate
forfeiture
furlough
futile
garnishee
garrulous
genealogy
gesticulate
gewgaw
gnarled
grandeur
grapnel
gratuitous
gymnasium
haberdasher
hansom
heinous
hemorrhage
heresy
hieroglyphic
homicide
humane
hypodermic
idiosyncrasy
ignoramus
impious
impostor
inaugurate
incendiary
incoherent
indefatigable
indemnity
indigent
infinitesimal
infrangible
inhalation
intestate
irreparable
irretrievable
isinglass
inveigle
jardinière
jean
jocular
judgment
lariat
lenient
lethargy
liquidation
lodgment
lucre
luscious
lyceum
maelstrom
malfeasance
malignant
manila
masquerade
massacre
massage
matriculate
meningitis
mimeograph
mischievous
mortgage
mortuary
mucilage
multiplicity
mutability
myrrh
nasturtium
niche
obesity
obsequies
optician
oscillate
panacea
pandemonium
parochial
paroxysm
parquetry
pedestal
penitentiary
perimeter
physique
picturesque
plateau
plenteous
pneumatic
poignant
polygamy
portmanteau
pragmatical
prairie
precedent
precocious
predecessor
premises
primeval
promiscuous
protégé
proximity
pugnacious
pusillanimous
querulous
query
quinine
ravenous
rebuttal
rectitude
rendezvous
reservoir
retrieve
rhetoric
rouge
rummage
sanguine
scabbard
schedule
schottische
sciatica
scythe
silhouette
simultaneous
siphon
sluggard
solicitor
solitaire
souvenir
sovereign
specie
spirituous
stencil
stipend
stucco
suasion
subpoena
summary
supersede
surly
sylvan
synonymous
tacit
tactics
tapestry
taxidermy
tempestuous
terrestrial
transcend
treachery
tribunal
trousseau
tuberculosis
turbine
tureen
valenciennes
valise
vehemence
vengeance
veracious
veranda
vicinity
vignette
villain
vitriol
waltz
weird
yacht

ABBREVIATIONS

A

A. or *a.* Adjective; acre; altho; *in commerce*, accepted.

a. or @. (L. *ad.*) To *or* at.

A. B. (L. *Artium Baccalaureus.*) Bachelor of Arts.

abbr. Abbreviated; abbreviation.

abr. Abridgment.

acc., *acct.*, or *a/c.* Account.

acct. cur. Account current.

acct. sales. Account of sales.

Al. First-class.

A. D. (L. *Anno Domini.*) In the year of our Lord.

a. d. After date.

ad. or *adv.* Advertisement

ad inf. (L. *ad infinitum.*) Without limit.

ad int. (L. *ad interim.*) In the meanwhile.

Adjt. Adjutant.

ad lib. (L. *ad libitum.*) At pleasure.

admr. Administrator.

admx. Administratrix.

adv. Advocate; advent; adverb.

Af. Africa; African.

ae. or *aet.* (L. *aetatis.*) Of age; aged.

A. F. A. M. Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

agt. Agent.

alt. Altitude; alternate.

A. M. (L. *Artium Magister.*) Master of Arts. (L. *ante meridiem.*) Before noon. (L. *anno mundi.*) In the year of the world.

Am., *Amer.* America; American; Americana.

Amt. Amount.

an. (L. *anno.*) In the year.

Anon. Anonymous.

Ans. Answer.

app. Appendix.

Apr. April.

A. R. A. Associate of the Royal Academy.

Arith. Arithmetic.

Asst. Assistant.

At. or *Atty.* Attorney.

Atty.-Gen. Attorney-General.

Aug. August.

A. V. Authorized version.

avoir. Avoirdupois.

B

b. Born.

B. A. British America; Bachelor of Arts.

bal. Balance.

bbl. or *bbls.* Barrel, barrels.

B. C. Before Christ.

B. C. L. Bachelor of Civil Law.

B. D. Bachelor of Divinity.

bdls. Bundles.

B. I. British India.
Bib. Bible; Biblical.
biog. Biography.
bk. Bank; book.
B. L. Bachelor of Laws.
b/l. Bill of lading.
bor. Borough.
bot. Bought.
Bp. Bishop.
Br. Britain; British.
Brig. Brigade; brigadier.
Bro. Brother.
b/s. Bill of sale.
bu. Bushel.
bxs. Boxes.

C

c. Cents.
c/o. In care of.
Cal. California; calendar. (L. *calendae.*) Calends.
Cap. Capital. (L. *caput.*)
Capt. Captain.
Cash. Cashier.
cat. Catalog.
Cath. Catholic; Catherine.
C. C. Circuit Court; Chancery Cases; County Court; County Commissioner.
c. c. Contra credit.
C. E. Civil Engineer.
cen. Century; central.
cent. or *C.* (L. *centum.*) A hundred.
cf. (L. *confer.*) Compare.
c. f. i. Cost, freight, and insurance.
C. H. Court House; Custom House.
Ch. Church; chancery.
chap. Chapter.
char. Charter.
Chem. Chemistry.
chron. Chronology.
cit. Citation; citizen.
Civ. Civil.
C. J. Chief Justice.
ck. Cask; check.
Cl. Clergyman.
clk. Clerk.
C. O. D. Cash (or collect) on Delivery.
Col. Colonel; Colorado; Columbia.
Coll. College; collector.
coll. Colleague.
Com. Commissioner; Commodore; committee; commerce; commentary; commissary; commonwealth.
comdg. Commanding.
comp. Compare; comparative; compound.
con. (L. *contra.*) Against; in opposition.
Cong. Congress; congregation; Congregationalist.
Const. Constable; constitution.
contr. Contraction.
Cor. Sec. Corresponding Secretary.
C. P. Court of Probate; Common Pleas.
Cr. Credit; creditor.
C. S. Court of Sessions; Clerk to the Signet. (L. *Custos Sigilli.*) Keeper of the Seal.
Ct. Count; Court; Connecticut.
ct. Cent.
cts. Cents.
cwt. (L. *centum*, 100, and E., *weight.*) A hundredweight.

D

d. Day; died; dime; daughter; deputy; degree. (L. *denarius* or *denarii.*) A penny, or pence.

d. or *dol.* Dollar.

D. B. Day book.

D. C. District of Columbia. (It. *Da Capo.*) Again, *or* From the beginning.

D. C. L. Doctor of Civil (or Canon) Law.

d. d. Days after date.

D. D. (L. *Divinitatis Doctor.*) Doctor of Divinity.

D. D. S. Doctor of Dental Surgery.

Dec. December.

dec. Declaration; declension.

def. Definition.

deft. Defendant.

deg. Degree.

Del. or *del.* (L. *de ineavit.*) He, or she, drew it—affixed to draughtman's name. Delaware; delegate.

Dem. Democrat; Democratic.

Dep. or *Dept.* Deputy; department; deponent.

diff. Different; differs.

dft. Defendant; draft.

diam. Diameter.

Dict. Dictionary; dictator.

dig. Digest.

dioc. Diocese; diocesan.

disct. Discount.

dist. District.

Dist. Atty. District Attorney.

div. Dividend; division; divide; divided; divisor.

D. L. O. Dead Letter Office.

D. M. Doctor of Music.

D. M. D. Doctor Dental Medicine.

do. (It. *ditto.*) The same.

dols. Dollars.

doz. Dozen.

Dpt. Deponent; department.

Dr. Debtor; Doctor.

dr. Dram.

d. s. Days after sight.

D. V. (L. *Deo volente.*) God willing.

dwtf. Daily (and) weekly till forbidden.

dwt. (L. *denarius* and E. *weight.*) Pennyweight.

E

E. Earl; east.

ea. Each.

E. and *O. E.* Errors and omissions excepted.

Ed. Editor; edition.

E. E. Errors excepted; Ells English.

E. E. and *M. P.* Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

e. g. (L. *exempli gratia.*) For example.

E. I. East Indies, *or* East India.

elec. Electricity; electrical.

eng. Engineer; engraver.

e. o. d. Every other day.

eq. Equal; equivalent; equity.

Esq. or *Esqr.* Esquire.

et al. (L. *et alibi.*) And elsewhere. (L. *et alii* or *aliae.*) And others.

etc. or *&c.* (L. *et caeteri, caeterae,* or *caetera.*) And others; and so forth.

et seq. (L. *et sequentes*, or *et sequentia*.) And the following.

Exc. Excellency; exception.

Exch. Exchequer; exchange.

Exec. or *Exr.* Executor.

Execx. or *ex'x.* Executrix.

Exod. Exodus.

exp. Export; exporter.

F

F. Fahrenheit; France; French; Friday.

f. Franc; florin; farthing; foot; folio.

Fahr., *Fah.* or *F.* Fahrenheit.

F. A. S. Fellow of the Society of Arts; Fellow of the Antiquarian Society.

fcp. or *fcap.* Foolscap.

Feb. February.

fem. Feminine.

fig. Figure; figures; figuratively.

fin. Financial.

fo. or *fol.* Folio.

f. o. b. Free on board.

Fr. France; French.

F. R. G. S. Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.

F. R. C. S. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society.

F. R. S. E. Fellow of the Royal Society, Edinburgh.

F. R. S. L. Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature; Fellow of the Royal Society, London.

F. S. A. Fellow of the Society of Arts.

ft. Foot; feet; fort.

Fth. Fathom.

fur. Furlong.

G

Ga. Georgia.

gal. Gallon; gallons.

G. A. R. Grand Army of the Republic.

G. B. Great Britain.

G. B. & I. Great Britain and Ireland.

Gen. General; Genesis.

gen. Genitive; generally.

G. F. A. or *Gen. Frt. Agt.* General Freight Agent.

G. P. A. or *Gen. Pass. Agt.* General Passenger Agent.

G. T. A. or *Gen. Tick. Agt.* General Ticket Agent.

Geo. George.

Geog. Geography.

Geol. Geology; geologist.

Ger. German; Germany.

G. M. Grand Master.

Gov. Governor.

G. P. O. General Post-Office.

gr. Great; gross; grain; gram.

G. T. Good Templars; Grand Tyler.

H

H. Hydrogen.

h. High; height; harbor; husband; hour; hours.

Hab. corp. (L. *habeas corpus.*) You may have the body.

H. B. M. His (or Her) Britannic Majesty.
hdkf. Handkerchief.
H. E. Hydraulic engineer.
hf. chts. Half chests.
hg. Hektogram.
H. H. His Holiness (the Pope); His (or Her) Highness.
hhd. Hogshead.
H. I. H. His (or Her) Imperial Highness.
hist. History.
H. M. His (or Her) Majesty; Home Mission.
H. M. S. His (or Her) Majesty's Steamer, Ship or Service.
Hon. Honorable.
H. P. Horse power.
H. R. House of Representatives; Home Rule.
H. R. H. His (or Her) Royal Highness.
hund. Hundred.

I

ib., ibid. (L. *ibidem.*) In the same place.
id. (L. *idem.*) The same.
i. e. (L. *id est.*) That is.
I. H. S. (L. *Iesus* [or *Jesus*] *Hominum Salvator.*) Jesus the Saviour of Men.
in. Inch; inches.
incog. (It. *in cognito.*) Unknown.
Ind. Indiana; India; Indian; index.
inf. Infinitive; infantry. (L. *infra.*) Beneath; below, or hereinafter.
in loc. (L. *in loco.*) In its place.
inst. Instant—in the present month; institute; institution.
int. Interest.
interj. Interjection.
In trans. (L. *in transitu.*) In the passage.
inv. Invoice.
I. O. G. T. Independent Order of Good Templars.
I. O. O. F. Independent Order of Odd Fellows.
I. O. U. I owe you—an acknowledgment for money.
i. q. (L. *idem quod.*) The same as.
isl. Island.
It. or *Ital.* Italian; Italic.

J

J. Judge *or* Justice. *JJ.* Justices; Judges.
j/a. Joint account.
Jan. January.
Jas. James.
J. C. Justice Clerk.
Jno. John.
Jos. Joseph.
J. P. Justice of the Peace.
J. Prob. Judge of Probate.
Jr., jr. or *Jun.* Junior.
Jul. July; Julius; Julian.
Jur. Jurisprudence; jurist.

K

K. Knight; king; kilogram (*kilo*) Potassium (*kalium*); carat.
Ken. or *Ky.* Kentucky.
K. G. Knight of the Garter.
Knt. or *Kt.* Knight.

L

L. or *l.* Lord; Latin; lady; low; lake; line.

lb. or ℔. (L. *libra.*) A pound in weight.

L., *l.*, or £. A pound sterling.

La. Louisiana.

Lat. or *L.* Latin.

lat. Latitude.

L. C. Lower Canada.

l/c. Letter of credit.

l. c. Lower case. (L. *loco citato.*) In the place before cited.

led. Ledger.

leg. or *Legis.* Legislature.

L. I. Long Island; Light Infantry.

lib. (L. *liber.*) Book.

Lib. Library; librarian.

Lieut. or *Lt.* Lieutenant.

lit. Literal; literature.

LL. B. (L. *Legum Baccalaureus.*) Bachelor of Laws.

LL. D. (L. *Legum Doctor.*) Doctor of Laws.

loc. cit. (L. *loco citato.*) In the place cited.

long. Longitude.

loq. (L. *loquitur.*) Speaks.

L. S. Left side. (L. *Locus Sigilli.*) Place of the Seal.

L. S. D. (L. *librae, solidi, denarii.*) Pounds, shillings, pence.

M

M. Monday; Marquis; Monsieur; morning; (L. *mille*) thousand; (L. *meridies*) meridian, noon.

M. or *m.* Masculine; meter; moon; month, months; minute, minutes; mill, mills; mile, miles; a thousand. (5m.=5,000.)

M. A. Master of Arts; Military Academy.

Maj. Major.

Manuf. Manufacture; manufacturer.

Mar. March.

mas., *masc.* Masculine.

Matt. Matthew.

M. B. (L. *Medicinae Baccalaureus.*) Bachelor of Medicine.

M. C. Member of Congress; Master of Ceremonies.

M. D. (L. *Medicinae Doctor.*) Doctor of Medicine.

M. E. Methodist Episcopal; Military or Mechanical Engineer; Most Excellent.

Me. Maine.

M. D. S. Master of Dental Surgery.

med. Medical; medicine.

mem. Memorandum; remember.

Messrs. or *MM.* (F. *Messieurs.*) Gentlemen; Sirs.

Mgr. Monsignor.

Mich. Michigan.

min. Minute; mining.

Mlle. Mademoiselle.

mm. Two thousand.

Mme. Madame. (*pl.*, *Mmes.*, Mesdames.)

mo. Month.

mod. Modern.

Mon. Monday.

M. P. Member of Parliament; Member of Police.
Mr. Master *or* Mister.
Mrs. Mistress *or* Missis.
m. s. Months [after] sight.
MS. Manuscript.
MSS. Manuscripts.
Mt. Mount *or* Mountain.
Mus. D., *Mus. Doc.*, or *Mus. Doct.* Doctor of Music.

N

N. North.
n. Noun; neuter; nail, nails.
N. A. North America.
Nat. National.
N. B. New Brunswick. (L. *nota bene.*) Note well, or take notice.
N. E. North-East.
New F. New Foundland.
N. Mex. New Mexico.
n. l. (L. *non liquet.*) It appears not; the case is not clear.
No. (L. *numero.*) Number.
nol. pros. (L. *nolle prosequi.*) Unwilling to prosecute, or proceed.
nom. Nominative.
non con. Not content; dissenting.
non pros. (L. *non prosequitur.*) He does not prosecute—a judgment entered against the plaintiff when he does not appear to prosecute.
non seq. (L. *non sequitur.*) It does not follow.
Nos. Numbers.
Nov. November.
N. P. Notary Public.
N. S. Nova Scotia; New Style (since 1752).
N. T. New Testament.
n. u. Name unknown.

O

O. Ohio.
obj. Objective; objection.
obs. Observation; observatory; observe; obsolete.
Oct. October.
O. K. All correct.
Ont. Ontario.
Ore. (Official *Oreg.*) Oregon.
O. S. Old Style (previous to 1752).
oz. Ounce *or* ounces.

P

p. Part; page; phosphorus; pint; pole; piano.
par. Paragraph; parallel.
payt. Payment.
pd. Paid.
P. E. Protestant Episcopal; Presiding Elder.
P. E. I. Prince Edward Island.
per an. (L. *per annum.*) By the year.
per cent., *per ct.* (L. *per centum.*) By the hundred.
Phar. Pharmacy.
Ph. B. (L. *Philosophiae Baccalaureus.*) Bachelor of Philosophy.
Ph. D. (L. *Philosophiae Doctor.*) Doctor of Philosophy.
P. I. Philippine Islands.
pk. Peck.
pkgs. Packages.

pl. Plural; Place.
plff. Plaintiff.
P. M. Post-Master. (L. *post meridiem.*) Afternoon.
P. M. G. Post-Master-General.
P. O. Post-Office.
P. O. D. Pay on Delivery.
P. O. O. Post-Office Order.
Port. Portugal; Portuguese.
pp. Pages.
pph. Pamphlet.
pref. Preface; prefix.
prep. Preposition.
Pres. President.
Presb. Presbyterian.
Prof. Professor.
pron. Pronoun.
pro tem. (L. *pro tempore.*) For the time being.
Prov. Proverbs; provost; province.
prox. (L. *proximo.*) Next, *or* Next month.
P. S. (L. *post scriptum.*) Postscript.
Ps. Psalm *or* Psalms.
ps. Pieces.
pt. Pint; part; payment.
pub. Public; publisher.
pulv. (L. *pulvis.*) Powder.
pwt. Pennyweight.

Q

Q. Quintal; question; query.
q. d. (L. *quasi dicat.*) As if he should say.
q. e. d. (L. *quod erat demonstrandum.*) Which was to be demonstrated.
Q. M. G. Quartermaster General.
qr. Quarter (28 pounds); farthing; quire.
q. s. (L. *quantum sufficit.*) A sufficient quantity.
qt. Quart; quantity.
qu. Question; quarter.
qu. or *qy.* (L. *quaere.*) Query.
quar. Quarterly; quarter.
Que. Quebec.
q. v. (L. *quantum vis.*) As much as you will. (L. *quod vide.*) Which see.

R

R. Reaumur. (L. *rex.*) King. (L. *regina.*) Queen.
r. Railroad; reports; rod; rood. (L. *recipe.*) Take.
Rad. (L. *radix.*) Root; radical.
R. C. Roman Catholic.
Rec. or *R.* Recipe.
Rec. Sec. Recording Secretary.
ref. Reformed; reformer; reformation; reference.
reg. Registry; regular.
rem. Remark.
Rep. Representative.
rep. Reporter; reported.
Rev. Reverend.
rev. Revise.
R. R. Railroad.
R. S. V. P. (F. *Repondez s'il vous plait.*) Answer, if you please.
Rt. Hon. Right Honorable.

S

S. South; sign; saint; sulphur; Sunday; scribe; shilling.

$ Dollar; dollars.
S. A. South America; South Africa; South Australia.
Sat. Saturday.
s. c. Small capitals.
scil. or *sc.* (L. *scilicit.*) To wit; namely.
Sec. Secretary.
sec. Second; section.
Sec. Leg. Secretary of Legation. (L. *Secundum Legem.*) According to law.
sect. Section.
Sen. Senate; senator; senior.
Sep. or *Sept.* September.
seq. (L. *sequentia.*) The following; the next.
ser. Series.
serv. or *servt.* Servant.
sh. Shilling.
sing. Singular.
S. L. or *L. S.* (L. *sigillum locum.*) Place for the seal.
S. M. State Militia; Short Meter; Sergeant Major.
s. o. Seller's option.
S. M. I. (F. *Sa Majesté Imperiale.*) His, or Her, Imperial Majesty.
sq. ft. Square feet.
Sr. Senior.
S. S. Sunday School; Saint Simplicius (*the mark on the collar of the Chief Justice of England*); Steamship.
st. Store. (L. *stet.*) Let it stand.
St. Saint; statute; street; strait.
Stat. Statute; statuary.
ster., stg. Sterling.
Sun. or *Sund.* Sunday.
sup. Superior; supplement.
Supt. Superintendent.
Surg. Surgeon; surgery.
Switz. Switzerland.

T

T. Tuesday; Territory.
t. Township; tenor; town; ton.
tal. qual. (L. *talis qualis.*) Just as it comes; average quality.
Thurs. or *Th.* Thursday.
tier. Tierce.
t. i. d. Three times a day.
Tit. Title.
tp. Township.
tr. Translation; transpose.
Tr. Treasurer; trustee.
Treas. Treasurer.
typ. or *typo.* Typographer.

U

U. K. United Kingdom.
ult. or *ulto.* (L. *ultimo.*) Last, or of the last, month.
Univ. University; Universalist.
U. P. United Presbyterian.
U. S. A. United States of America; United States Army.
U. S. M. United States Mail.
U. S. M. A. United States Military Academy.
U. S. N. United States Navy.

V

v. Verse; verb; vocative; volume; violin; village. (L. *versus*, against; L. *vide*, see.)
Va. Virginia.
Vet. Veteran; veterinary.

V. G. Vicar General; Vice Grand.
Vice Pres. Vice-President.
vid. (L. *vide.*) See.
viz. (L. *videlicet.*) Namely; To wit.
vol. Volume.
V. P. Vice-President.
vs. (L. *versus.*) Against, *or* In opposition.

W

W. West; Welsh; Wednesday; warden.
Wash. Washington.
Wed. Wednesday.
Whf. Wharf.
wf. Wrong font—in printing.
W. I. West India; West Indies.
W. Lon. West Longitude.
W. M. Worshipful Master.
wt. Weight.

Y

y. or *yr.* Year.
Yd. or *yd.* Yard.

Z

z. Zero; zone.
Zn. Zinc.
Zool. Zoology.

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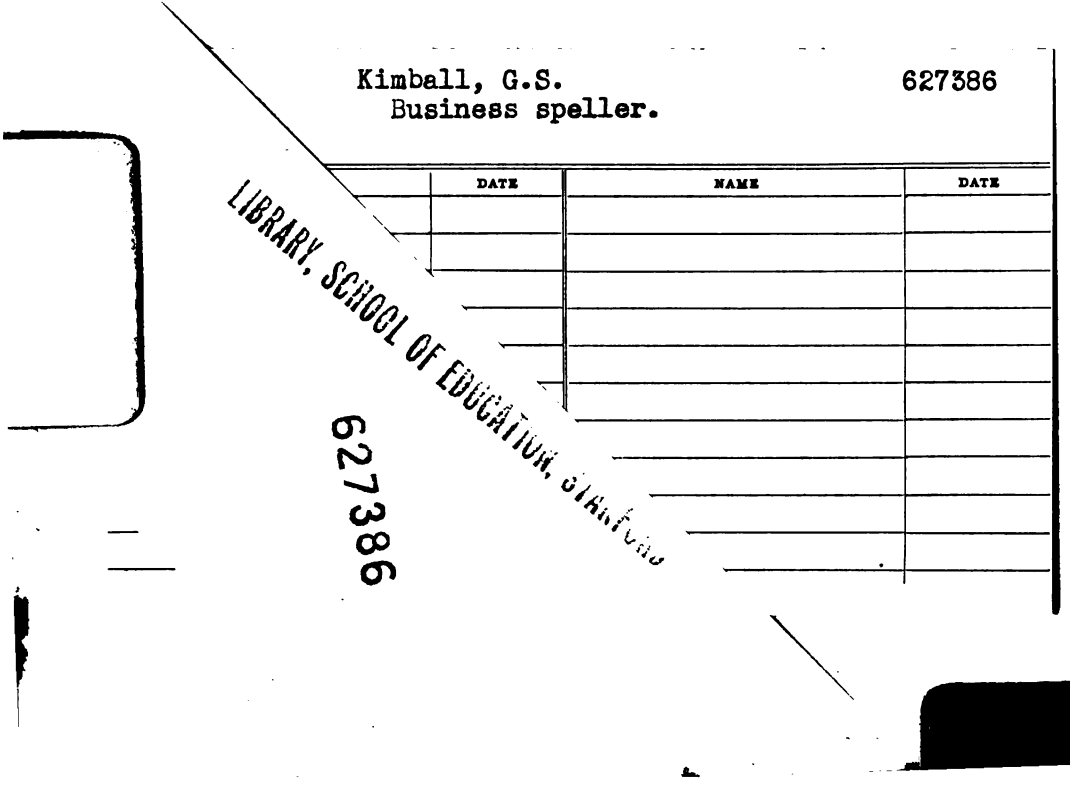
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